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against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second periodic reports of States parties

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND *

(Falkland Islands)

(Turk and Caicos Islands)

(British Virgin Islands)

* For the initial report submitted by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, see CEDAW/C/5/Add.52 and CEDAW/C/5/Add.52/Amend.1-4; for its consideration by the Committee, see CEDAW/C/SR. 155, CEDAW/C/SR. 156, CEDAW/C/SR. 159 and CEDAW/C/SR.160 and Official Records of the General Assembly, forty-fifth session Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38), paras. 167-213.

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THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

PART I

Introduction

1. For background on the general, social, economic, political and legal framework of the Falkland Islands please refer to the annual report submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, in accordance with the provisions of Article 73(e) of the Charter of the United Nations.

The role and position of women in society in the Falkland Islands.

2. The following paragraphs are intended to give a general view. More specific information is given in Part II.

(a) **Education**

All children, male or female, are required to attend school or be otherwise educated in a manner approved by the Government from the age of 5 years until they attain their fifteenth birthday. In practice, most children receive education provided by the Government from their fourth birthday and many children receive education until their sixteenth birthday or later. The Government positively encourages this. This applies whether the children concerned are male or female. Schools provided by the Government are all co-educational and males and females are educated together in all academic subjects. No formal education at tertiary level is available in the Islands but the Government provides scholarships and assistance for persons to receive tertiary education and professional and business training overseas. This is provided irrespective of the sex of the person concerned, and entirely upon considerations of merit and ability.

(b) Employment Opportunites

Save where physical strength is an attribute required in the performance of a job and where the gender of the applicant is relevant for reasons of decency women enjoy complete equality of opportunity in all jobs in the Falkland Islands and selection of employees is entirely on the basis of merit and ability. As previously stated, the Falkland Islands are short of labour and for this reason women are positively encouraged to take up enployment outside the home. At the time of the 1986 Census, 393 women were in employment. Only 303 women described themselves as housewives (not engaged in work outside the home). Two of the six accountants, the only advertising executive, the only two bankers, one of the two bank managers, two of the forty-eight driver/plant operators, seven of the nine factory workers, eleven of the fifty-nine farmers, three of the nine hoteliers, one of the two lawyers, six of the fifty managers, one of the nine police officers, all four of the radio telephone operators, twenty-one of the thirty-nine school teachers, eighteen of the seventy shepherds, five of the eleven shop keepers, four of the seven telecommunications operators and all nine telephone operators were women. No more up to date statistics are available but it is known that the proportion of women in employment is tending to increase. This has social consequences, not all of them beneficial, and the Government of the Falkland Islands will consider all appropriate measures consistent with its commitment to afford complete equality of opportunity to women.

A census took place on 5 March 1991 but results are not yet available.

(c) Business opportunities for women

A number of businesses are already operated by women. Loans and grants are available on a non-discriminatory basis from the Falkland Islands Development Corporation to persons wishing to set up or acquire a business and a number of women have been assisted by "small enterprise grants" to establish part-time businesses, often from the home. Many businesses are

undertaken by women in partnership with men. A number of farms are operated in this way and loans have been made from official sources to husband and wife jointly for the acquisition of farms. In other instances businesses are operated by companies in which women are substantial shareholders. In a recent instance, a loan has been made from official sources to a man and woman who are not related to enable them in partnership to acquire and run a hotel.

(d) The Public Service (Civil Service)

Appointment, promotion and remuneration in the Public Service of the Falkland Islands Government is entirely non-discriminatory and there is no obstacle to a woman being appointed to the higher positions in the Public Service. The Government encourages women to enter the Police Force and there is currently one female police officer out of a total force of sixteen officers. The Police Force would welcome female applicants for vacant posts.

(e) Rights of women to own and inherit property (including land)

There is no discrimination whatever in relation to the rights of men and women respectively to own and inherit property. Control of a married woman's property does not pass to her husband on marriage and she is free to dispose of it or deal with it as she wishes.

(f) Marriage

The minimum legal age for marriage is 16 years. A person of 16 years or over and under the age of 18 years cannot marry without the permission of his or her parents or guardian or of the court in the absence of permission from the person's parents or legal guardian. This is irrespective of the gender of the person concerned. In the Falkland Islands, marriages are not arranged by the families of the parties as this is totally contrary to custom. Dowry and marriage payments are

unknown. Any marriage contracted without the free and full consent of either of the parties is void in law. The divorce law does not discriminate as to grounds of divorce between men and women. Women are not socially disadvantaged by divorce and persons who have been divorced frequently (and indeed, usually, except if of more advanced years) remarry. In the event of a marital breakdown affecting a family where there are children, the paramount consideration in matters relating to children is the welfare of the children themselves. Neither the husband nor the wife has a prior right to the custody of the children of the marriage.

LEGAL AND OTHER MATTERS ADOPTED TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

3. No legal or other matters have been adopted with the convention specifically in mind. Attention is however drawn to the provisions of sections 12 and 16 of the Constitution forming part of Chapter 1 of the Constitution: Fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, which deals with the protection from discrimination on grounds of race, sex et cetera. The Government of the Falkland Islands will continue to be committed to achieving the objectives of the Convention. Such reservations as were made by the United Kingdom on ratifying the Convention are regarded as of equal relevance in the appropriate circumstances of the Falkland Islands to the Falkland Islands themselves.

4. The non-enactment of specific legislation should not be seen as representing any lack of commitment by the Government of the Falkland Islands to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention but rather as being so because the Government of the Falkland Islands, on examination of local factors and circumstances, is satisfied that up to the present time no legislative action related specifically to the Convention has been required, the relevant circumstances of women in the Falkland Islands being, in general terms, set out in the foregoing paragraphs of this Report. The enactment of legislation in the future, if necessary, is not precluded and later paragraphs of this Report reflect present intentions in that respect.

INSTITUTIONS OR AUTHORITIES AND REMEDIES

5. There are no institutions or authorities in the Falkland Islands which have as their specific task to ensure that the principle of equality between men and women is complied with in practice. Indeed, and because of the very small local population, this would be inappropriate. However, if a woman felt that she was treated in a discriminatory manner by any law or by any person acting by virtue of any law in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority she has a right to make a complaint to the Supreme Court which has jurisdiction to entertain that complaint and to make any appropriate order. No such complaint has so far been made and none is, at present, foreseen.

THE MEANS USED TO PROMOTE AND ENSURE FULL DEVELOPMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN

6. In a small community, such as the Falkland Islands, sophisticated means of ensuring the advancement and development of women are probably not appropriate. They are achieveable, in the main, by the adoption of appropriate governmental and official policies. Governmental and official policies which have been adopted are reflected in the factual situation set out in the introductory part of this report. The Falkland Islands Government is undertaking a revision of its laws and, in the context of that revision, considerations will be given to the enactment of legislation equivalent to Part I of the Sexual Discrimination Act 1975 of the United Kingdom and conferring upon the Supreme Court jurisdiction to make an award of damages or other order in appropriate circumstances. Such a law should be seen primarily as preventitive rather than remedial. (The text of Part I of the Sexual Discrimination Act 1975 is set out in the United Kingdom's Report relative to the United Kingdom of May 1987).

WHETHER THE CONVENTION CAN BE INVOKED BEFORE AND DIRECTLY ENFORCED BY THE COURTS ETC

7. The provisions of the convention cannot be directly invoked before or directly enforced by the Courts, other tribunals or administrative authorities and need to be implemented by internal laws or administrative regulations in order to be enforced by the authorities concerned. Special reference is made to taxation below but otherwise, no law of or applying in the Falkland Islands would appear to contravene the provisions of the Convention.

PART II

CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING PROVISIONS OR OTHER MEASURES IN FORCE

8. The relevant constitutional provisions have been mentioned above. Other legislative provisions are referred to in the context of Articles of the Convention

ARTICLE 1

Discrimination

9. The reservations made by the United Kingdom and set out on page 38 of the United Kingdom's initial report (relative to the United Kingdom) of May 1987 are of equal relevance to the Falkland Islands. It should be noted that the Employment Protection Ordinance 1989 constitutes the dismissal of a female employee because of her gender "unfair dismissal" and confers statutory remedies against such dismissal

ARTICLE 2

10. The reservations made by the United Kingdom on ratification of the Convention and set out on page 42 of the United Kingdom's initial report of May 1987 are of equal relevance to the Falkland Islands, save that none of the legislation specifically referred to in those reservations applies as law of or in the Falkland Islands.

11. The law of the Falkland Islands in relation to sexual offences and prostitution consists of United Kingdom legislation which has been applied to or adopted as law of the Falkland Islands.

ARTICLE 3

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

12. All persons in the Falkland Islands enjoy the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual set out in the Constitution Order. These provisions reflect the provisions of the International Covenant on Human Rights and are directly enforceable at the suit of the individual before the Supreme Court under the provisions of section 16 of the Falkland Islands Constitution Order 1985. Additionally, and regardless of gender, every individual has such rights as are accorded to an individual at common law.

13. Special provision is made by law in relation to certain defamation of women by the Slander of Women Act 1891 of England, which applies as law of the Falkland Islands. This Act provides that "words spoken and published which impute unchastity or adultery to any woman or girl shall not require special damage to render them actionable. Provided always, that in any action for words spoken and made actionable by this Act, a plaintiff shall not recover more costs than damages, unless the judge shall certify that there was a reasonable ground for bringing the action."

ARTICLE 4

Temporary Measures

14. No temporary measures have been adopted in the Falkland Islands and it is believed by the Government that none would be appropriate having regard to the small population and general circumstances of the Falkland Islands.

ARTICLE 5

Elimination of Prejudices and Stereotyped Roles

15. There is a small weekly newspaper, "The Teaberry Express" whose editor is a woman. A fortnightly newspaper, "The Penguin News" is edited by a male: but the Assistant Editor is female. She will shortly undergo journalism training in the United Kingdom and will thereafter take over the Editor's post. In addition, there is a local sound broadcasting station (audible throughout the Islands) and a TV station, established in 1988, which transmits to Port Stanley and parts of East Falkland (an extension to cover the whole of Camp is under consideration). Otherwise there is no local media which could be influenced. Most of the announcers on the local broadcasting station are women but, as in the United Kingdom, the government does not interfere with the media except to a minimal extent. Many publications are obtained from overseas, principally the United Kingdom, and video tapes of United Kingdom television programmes and commercially produced video tapes, principally on films, are widely available. These tend to reflect patterns and attitudes of overseas society. A shortage of labour and the increasing tendency for women to continue in employment after marriage has done much to break down traditional attitudes as far as the women's role is concerned. Sheep farming has in the past been one of the major economic activities in the Falkland Islands and it is the Government's policy that it shall continue to be so. Sheep farming is conducted in "the Camp" (those areas of the Falkland Islands outside Stanley) and has traditionally been regarded as predominantly, although not exclusively, a male activity. As is

apparent from Table 4 of the 1986 Census Report (Appendix A) (Distribution of Population by age groups and sexes) there is an imbalance between men and women of marriageable age and this is particularly apparent in the Camp. The comparative shortage of women of marriageable age in the local population combined with the increasing economic opportunities for women has undoubtedly contributed to the falling birth rate. Reference is again made to Appendix A. (A Census was held on 6 March 1991: the results are expected shortly)

Advertising

16. Except for the two small local newspapers (which carry only limited advertising) and paid announcements on the local broadcasting station there is no advertising locally. In practice (although it is not law in the Falkland Islands) the provisions of the Sex Discrimination Act of 1975 of the United Kingdom are complied with in relation to such advertising.

Pornography

17. There is no accepted definition as to what is regarded at "pornography" as the term does not appear in legislation. There are no statistics on the quantity of pornography available, but there is no evidence of any pornographic material being on sale. At a suitable opportunity during the law revision programme the Indecent Displays (Control) Act 1981 and the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act 1982 of the United Kingdom may be adopted so as to apply in the Falkland Islands. This is not regarded as a priority as it would be done merely as a preventative, rather than as a remedial, measure. No relevant problem at present exists.

18. Reference has been made above to video recordings being widely available on the Island. Since video recordings are almost invariably, if intended for public use, obtained from the United Kingdom where the Video Recordings Act 1984 (referred to in the United Kingdom Report of May 1987) is in force, no purpose is at present seen in the introduction of similar legislation in the Falkland Islands. The Protection of Children Act 1978 of the United

Kingdom has now been adopted as law in the Falkland Islands. This makes it an offence to take, distribute or show indecent photographs of films of persons (whether male or female) under the age of 16, or to possess such material with a view to distributing or showing it.

Maternity as a Social Function

19. Reference has been made above to concern about the low birth-rate in the Falkland Islands. The Government is giving consideration to the maternity leave entitlements of female public officers. Consideration is also being given to the enactment of legislation as to maternity leave generally.

ARTICLE 6

Sexual Exploitation of Women

20. So far as the Government of the Falkland Islands is aware, there is no prostitution in the Falkland Islands. The Sexual Offences Act 1956 of the United Kingdom (which applies in the Falkland Islands) makes it an offence -

(i) to procure a woman to become a prostitute;

(ii) to detain a woman against her will in a brothel;

(iii) to permit girls under 13, and between 13 and 16 or mentally sunormal females to use premises for unlawful sexual intercourse;

(iv) to cause or encourage the prostitution of a girl under 16 for whom a person is responsible, or of a mentally subnormal woman;

(v) for a man to live on the earnings of prostitution;

(vi) to keep or manage a brothel, or to allow premises to be used as a brothel.

21. A girl aged between 13 and 16 cannot, in law, consent to intercourse. If a man has sexual intercourse with her he is guilty of an offence of unlawful sexual intercourse under the 1956 Act even if she (de facto) consented. However, he has a defence to this charge if he reasonably believed that he was lawfully married to the girl or, if he is under 24 and has not been previously charged with a like offence, that he reasonably believed the girl was 16 or over. There is no similar defence to a charge of unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of 13.

Rape

22. Section 1 (1) of the Sexual Offences Act 1956 makes it an offence for a man to rape a woman. Section 1 (1) of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976 (which also applies to the Falkland Islands) provides that a man commits rape if -

> "(a) he has unlawful sexual intercourse with a woman who at the time of the intercourse does not consent to it; and
>
> (b) at that time he knows that she does not consent to the intercourse or he is reckless as to whether she consents to it."

23. Section 1 (2) of the 1976 Act provides that, if a jury in a rape trial has to consider whether a man believes that a woman was consenting to sexual intercourse, "the presence or absence of reasonable grounds for such a belief is a matter to which the jury is to have regard, in connection with any other relevant matters, in considering whether he so believed".

24. The maximum penalty for the offence of rape and attempted rape is life imprisonment. There has only been one reported case of rape in recent years: this was an incident in September 1987 involving the rape of a woman from St Helena by a man from St Helena at a time when they were both civilian employees at the military base at Mount

Pleasant, 35 miles from Stanley. The offence was tried before the Supreme Court in November 1987 before a jury, the majority of whom, by chance, were women and the offender was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment.

25. The Government recognises that there may be a number of unreported instances of rape because, in spite of the fact that the law provides that the name of the woman concerned may not be published and even if the most stringent precautions are taken to this end, it is perhaps inevitable in a small society that the identity of the woman concerned may become generally known. Given the size of the population, and the close-knit characteristics of the community in the Falkland Islands, it is difficult to devise procedures which would accord greater safeguards for privacy than at present exist.

26. The United Kingdom Home Office circular 25/1983 giving guidance to Chief Officers of the Police on the conduct of rape investigations and the further circular 69/1986 are both known to the Falkland Islands Police Force and so far as is possible, having regard to local circumstances, The Falkland Islands Police Force is guided by them. (The circulars in question are mentioned on page 53 of the Initial Report by the United Kingdom of May 1987 and copies were attached to that Report).

ARTICLE 7

A: Elective Posts

27. The provision of Chapter 3 of the Constitution provide complete equality between men and women as to voting and standing for election as a member of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands. Of the eight elected members of Legislative Council one presently is a woman. She was elected at a general election, standing against two male candidates, for the Camp Constituency in October 1989. Other women have been elected to the Legislative Council in the past.

28. It is clear that there is an imbalance between men and women in the Legislative Council but this is not a field in which the Government can properly intervene. The chairman of the only political party (The Desire the Right Party which was formed in 1988) was a woman and several of the committee members of that party were women. There are signsa, therefore, that women are becoming increasingly involved in thepolitical affairs of the Falkland Islands and this is something that the Government welcomes.

29. Employment in the Public Service. It is the policy of the Governor, who under the Constitution has overall responsibility for appointments and promotions in the Public Service, and universally accepted that all eligible persons will have equal opportunity for employment and advancement in the Public Service on the basis of their ability and qualifications and fitness for the work. Equal pay for like work has existed for many years in the Public Service. The policies on the age of retirement make no distinction between men and women.

B: Public Appointments

30. Appointments of persons to advisory bodies to which the Government has the right of appointment are made on the basis of the qualities, abilities and experience of the available candidates and not on a discriminatory basis. No such appointment is made having any regard whatever to the gender of the candidate.

C: Trade Unions and Non Governmental Organisations

31. There are two trade unions in the Falkland Islands (the General Workers union and the Public Service Association) of which women are members. Indeed, a number of members of the committee of the latter Association are women. Women play a large part in non-governmental organisations, including the Falkland Islands Trust and the Falkland Islands Foundation as well as specifically women's organisations. They are prominent in the management of the local retail Co-operative Society, which has links with the comparable organisation in England.

ARTICLE 9

A: Nationality

32. The position as to nationality is as stated on page 64 - 65 of the initial report of the United Kingdom of May 1987.

B: Immigration

33. The immigration legislation of the Falkland Islands (Immigration Ordinance 1987 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder) does not discriminate as between men and women. Section 12 of the Constitution is regarded as preventing such discrimination.

ARTICLE 10

Education

34. Education is compulsory for children between the ages of 5 and 15 years but many attend from the age of 4, and this is positively encouraged by the Government. Some children attend school until the age of 16 years and it is the policy of the Falkland Islands Government to encourage all children so to do, regardless of gender, so that they may be prepared to take, and may sit for, relevant external examinations (General Certificate of Secondary Education of United Kingdom Examination Boards). There are no facilities, at present, for children in the Falkland Islands to be educated in the Falkland Islands to the standard necessary for external examinations at a higher level. It is a primary objective of the Falkland Islands Government to extend the facilities available at the Government's Secondary School as soon as possible so as to enable more courses to be offered locally. It is hoped that a number of these may be extended to a higher level. Funds have been committed for this locally. In the meantime, the Falkland Islands Government encourages all children of sufficient ability and attainment to attend, with assistance out of public funds, a suitable educational establishment in the United Kingdom. Such encouragement is given in

relation to children of either sex. All formal education in the Falkland Islands is co-educational with the exception of certain craft classes. It is the policy of the Falkland Islands Government that complete equality of education opportunity shall be offered regardless of gender and it is satisfied that such equality of opportunity at present exists. There are no single sex schools in the Falkland Islands. At the secondary school, boarding facilities in a Government run school hostel are available, regardless of gender, to children who come from homes remote from Stanley, where the Secondary School is. The Government employs male and female houseparents at that hostel.

35. Teachers are engaged regardless of gender. The Head of the Education Department is a woman, as is the Head of the Junior School. The Head of the Senior School is a man.

36. The Government of the Falkland Islands encourages Falkland Islanders to seek further training overseas, where appropriate, and assistance with this is provided in accordance with the candidate's ability and regardless of the gender of the person concerned. As of March 1991, out of a total of 25 Falkland Island students studying overseas, 12 are women.

ARTICLE 11

Employment, Social Benefits and Health and Safety at Work

37. The Government of the Falkland Islands is committed to the principle of equal opportunities for men and women. It is satisfied that such opportunities at present exist. This may be more because there is an acute shortage of labour in the Falkland Islands than for any other reason but, nevertheless, any prejudice which might have existed in the past has undoubtedly been overridden by this situation. As a result, in an appreciable number of households in Stanley where both husband and wife are in employment, the wife is the major wage earner. It has been noted during 1991 that many young women are now applying for apprenticeships in industry (aircraft fitters, electricians, plumbers): most will be accepted.

38. The Falkland Islands lacks up to date legislation on Health and Safety at Work. Such legislation is not a major priority for two reasons. The first is that the appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing such legislation would have to be provided and there are other priorities for available manpower.,

39. The second is that the conditions at workplaces are not such that there is a public perception of any need for such legislation. There is very little industrial employment in the Falkland Islands and the absence of industrial activity has probably meant that the need for such legislation is less pressing than it might otherwise be.

C: The Social Welfare System

40. The Social Welfare System in the Falkland Islands is not very sophisticated. It consists of the Government - provided health and medical service and a welfare officer who is part of the medical department and various voluntary organisations. Additionally a contributory Old Age Pension Scheme exists and Family Allowances are payable by law in respect of children under the age of 16 years. Some employers (including the Government) operate occupational pension schemes.

D: Social Security

41. There is no provision for the payment of unemployment benefit (but there is no unemployment). Except as stated below, employed persons (whether men or women) are required to make contributions to the Government operated Old Age Pension Scheme. A married woman in employment can choose not to make such a contribution. In that event she will not be entitled to an Old Age Pension in her own right. A higher Old Age Pension is, however, payable to a married man than is payable to an unmarried man. Current rates are £33 per week for a single person, £50 per week for a married couple. A married woman who does not continue contributions after marriage, although she continues to be employed can possibly be disadvantaged if her husband dies before retiring age. She will not be entitled to a retirement pension on she herself reaching retirement age

unless she opts on her husband's death, to make contributions until she reaches that age. In effect, she then takes over her husband's contribution record. If, for any reason, she satisfies the Government that she has insufficient financial resources to meet contributions in this way, the Government will meet the contributions on her behalf. A married woman whose husband dies before reaching retiring age is not entitled to a widow's pension. There can be difficulties too, if a woman and her husband become separated. In such circumstances the husband, on reaching retiring age is only entitled to draw a single man's pension because his entitlement to a married man's pension is dependent on his wife living with him. This could leave the woman without any Old Age Pension. However in November 1987 legislation was enacted enabling the Government to pay a non-contributory single pension to a woman finding herself in such circumstances. The woman would still not be entitled to an Old Age Pension as of right if she were in such circumstances because the Government does not wish to pay a non-contributory retirement pension to a woman whose financial circumstances are such that there is no justification for her subsidy out of public funds. The policy which the Government has, however, agreed to apply is that where there would otherwise be financial distress a non-contributory retirement pension will be paid.

It should be noted, however, that the Executive Council in 1990 agreed that the Old Age Pensions Ordinance should be replaced by more modern legislation which, amongst other things, will provide for compulsory contributions by all women in employment and confer improved rights on women as regards old age pensions.

E: Family Benefit

42. A family allowance of £36 per month is payable in respect of all children of the family under 16 years of age. Where the children form a part of a household with their mother this is payable to the mother of the child and not to the father, even if he is part of that household.

F: Personal Services

43. The size of the population in the Falkland Islands and the fairly close-knit nature of the community means that a very sophisticated system of personal social services is neither practical nor necessary. The Government employs a Welfare Officer who affords assistance to women in distress, whether for reasons of family breakdown or otherwise and the Welfare Officer also has responsibilities in relation to the elderly. Adjoining the King Edward the Seventh Memorial Hospital in Stanley is somé sheltered accommodation for elderly people. This is supervised by a full-time warden. There is also an old persons' day centre in the adjoining hospital which all elderly people in Stanley are able to attend. Voluntary agencies and voluntary helpers provide some amount of assistance in relation to facilities for the elderly and the churches, in particular, regularly visit the elderly in their own homes. Much support, of course, is provided by elderly persons' families and friends. All assistance to the elderly is provided on a non-discriminatory basis. The Government has under consideration the provision of an Old Persons' Home for such elderly persons who, by reason of increaing age or frailty, are incapable of looking after themselves and who have no suitable member of their family able and willing to afford such care as is necessary.

ARTICLE 12

A: Provision of Health Services on an Equal Basis

44. Health care in the Falkland Islands is provided by the Government and available to all regardless of age, sex or nationality. It is inpracticable to provide in the Falkland Islands, because of the size of the population, all kinds of medical treatment which may be required. In relation to persons who are resident in the Falkland Islands, and regardless of age, sex or nationality the Falkland Islands Government arranges suitable treatment in the United Kingdom with whom a Reciprocal Health Care Arrangement has recently been agreed. All employed persons and self employed persons are required to make contributions of a fixed

percentage of remuneration or earnings (the Medical Services Levy) to the Government. No charge is made to resident "consumers" of medical services for medical treatment or for the provision of drugs and medicines. Visitors from overseas (except persons resident in the United Kingdom) are, in general, required to pay for such services, drugs and medicines. No discrimination in those charges is made between men and women.

D: Specific Services for Women

45. The Government is considering the feasibility of introducing national breast cancer screening. Cervical cancer smear testing is available. One of the difficulties is to provide satisfactory services of this kind to women resident in areas remote from Stanley, the capital, although medical doctors make regular visits to all settlements in the Camp (ie all of the Islands outside Stanley).

46. Family Planning Advice is available, free of charge. A family planning clinic is now operated regularly in Stanley once a week. There is no fee for consultations. The doctor at present responsible for conducting that clinic is a woman. Contraceptives and contraceptive devices are supplied through that clinic free of charge.

ARTICLE 13

A: Taxation

47. The reservation made by the United Kingdom in respect of Article 13 is applicable to the Falkland Islands. There is at present no Capital Gains Tax in the Falkland Islands. Single women and single men are treated equally. A married woman's income however is aggregated with that of her husband for income tax purposes. Even though a married couple can be asked to be assessed separately in respect of their incomes, this would not reduce the amount of tax payable by the married couple. A married man receives a married man's allowance (a permissible deduction from his gross

income so as to reduce that portion of it which is liable to income tax). If his wife is in employment he also receives a "wife's earned income allowance". The effect of this, in many cases, can be to reduce the total tax bill below what it would be if the couple were taxed as single individuals and each of them claimed a single person's allowance. The special wife's earned income allowance therefore prevents the income tax system having an adverse discriminatory effect. The Government has recently compiled a review of the whole of the income tax system in the Falkland Islands. The tax treatment of women ws particularly considered during the study. It was concluded that women as such are not, whether married or unmarried , disadvantaged under the tax system in such a manner as to justify any change in the law of tax with particular reference to women.

B: The Right to Family Benefits

48. This has been dealt with under Article II.

C: Financial Rights

49. There are no bars on women's rights to bank loans, mortgages or other forms of credit. A woman can enter into a contract freely.

D: The Right to Participate in Recreational Activities, Sports and all Aspects of Cultural Rights

50. Recreation, sports and cultural activities are participated in on a voluntary basis, and women are free to take part in them as they wish. The Falkland Islands Government does not regard the facilities for sports and recreational facilities available for use by the population of the Falkland Islands as being ideal. But a public swimming pool was opened in Stanley in 1989 and further mixed sporting facilities will be available when the new Senior School is completed in 1992.

ARTICLE 14

Women in Rural Areas

51. All of the Falkland Islands further than a few miles from Stanley are regarded as "rural areas" for the purposes of this Article. These are the parts of the Falkland Islands usually described locally as "Camp". There there is a limited range of emplpoyment opportunities, a lack of housing for rent or purchase, an age and sex imbalance, and difficulties of access to services and facilities. In the more remote settlements the opportunity to meet any number of other people regularly will itself be limited. However, nearly every house in the Camp is equipped with a VHF Radio receiver-transmitter and many women make social contact with each other on a daily basis over the VHF Radio. Since 1990, a national telephone system has been in operation. This enables women in Camp to conduct private conversations with doctors in Stanley about private medical matters. It is common for persons living in Camp to make social visits to each other, involving quite considerable journeys in terms of time by motor vehicle over the countryside (where there are no regular roads) to other settlements. The Government has recently started an extensive programme of roads improvement in Camp. This will make it easier for persons living in Camp to make social visits and undertake journeys to Stanley for social reasons and shopping trips. Each of the larger settlements organises sports and social functions to which the population in Camp is invited.

52. The Government maintains a highly subsidised air service serving 39 air strips in the Camp (that is about one to every 16.5 head of population in the Camp) so that it is possible for a woman to come to Stanley by air for medical services or for shopping trips. Shopping trips, of course, will not be for daily food needs but for clothes, consumer durables and luxuries.

ARTICLE 15

53. Women in the Falkland Islands are accorded complete equality with men before law. This is guaranteed by section 12 of the Constitution and section 12 (8) which contains a reservation in respect of "any discretion relating to the institution, conduct or discontinuance of civil or criminal proceedings in any court that is vested in any person by or under this Constitution or any other law" does not apply so as to prevent a woman, instituting, conducting or discontinuing any civil or criminal proceedings. A woman has exactly the same rights in that respect as a man has. A woman can enter into any contract or sue or be sued on such a contract and be subject to the bankruptcy laws in exactly the same way as a man. She may acquire, own and enjoy any property of any kind in exactly the same way as a man can. There are certain crimes which, of their nature (eg rape) can only be committed by a man (although, in certain circumstances a woman can be guilty of a criminal offence of aiding and abetting such a crime by a man).

54. Article 15 (3) is interpreted as applying to instruments which seek to restrict the legal capacity of women as a group. There are not laws in the Falkland Islands which do this. Article 15 (4) is complied with in relation to the Falkland Islands because section 6 of the Constitution guarantees the freedom of movement of persons irrespective of their gender.

ARTICLE 16

55. The law of the Falkland Islands does not discriminate against women in matters relating to marriage and the family. In all respects women are treated equally with men.

PART III: ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. GENERAL

1. Prior to 1982 the economy of the Falklands was characterized by sheep farming for the export of wool. Duty free purchase by Argentine tourists provided extra income for storekeepers. In 1980 national income per head at 1990 prices was estimated to be 4510 pounds.

2. After the 1982 conflict until 1986 the economy expanded quickly due to post war re-construction and private and public expenditure in the Islands by the military garrison. Growth was most evident in retail and service sectors, shops, public houses, and restaurants were principal beneficiaries of the military and contractor population. By 1984/5 National Income per head was estimated to be 5650 pounds per head.

3. During 1986 the Falkland Islands Interim Conservation Zone (F.I.C.Z) was declared, the prime objective being to regulate fishing effort in the zone (especially the illex and loligo squid species) and to levy licence fees. The effect of the licence fees was to provide a dramatic source of new income to the Islands. Besides improving Government finances to the point where the Islands were described as financially independent, there began a knock on effect into the private sector that is still in evidence today. In particular wages and salaries were able to be increased faster than the rate of inflation. New migrants, contractors and public officers arrived to service and administer the fishing industry. New people plus increased personal incomes in turn generated demand for housing, improved infrastrtucture, food processing and other households services. The combined effect was to increase National Income per head to 22960 pounds per head by 1988.

4. During 1988 it became apparent that certain institutional arrangements made concerning the joint venturing of fishing licences was going badly wrong. The licence system was reconfigured to be government controlled. It was also observed that many investments made by the development corporation were not viable, and had become value subtractors rather than value added activities.

5. From 1988 to 1990 economic conditions changed again. Prior to 1989 all sectors appeared to be growing. After 1989 problems appeared in agriculture where many farms subdivided after the conflict now seemed too small to be viable in a wool recession. Business start ups that looked promising 2 or 3 years before had failed to realise their potential, and funds provided by ODA to finance these activities started to run out. Thus the agriculture and

fishing related business started to slip back. Construction, retailing and service companies continued to boom on the back of continued high levels of government expenditure and personal consumption. The emergent tourist industry has also failed to meet projected targets and requires ongoing financial assistance.

6. By 1990 the changes described above had deepened and widened. Farmers sought and were granted direct production subsidies by F.I.G. Indirect subsidies in transport and communication and in mortgage finance were also extended. By and large the agricultural economy is in severe depression. Fishing related business such as ship servicing and stevedoring are also in recession as less ships are using the Islands for trans-shipping and bunkering.

7. The constructions sector is booming with 6 or more companies active in building a school, roads, houses, flats and a modern telephone system. The retail sector is starting to feel the pinch due to the camp recession and due to new business providing the customer with an increased range of consumer goods, mainly food and beverages, at more competitive prices.

8. During 1990 the large surplus of funds available to government started to dwindle. The winding up of the joint venture system has led to a net outflow of income from the islands under the net interest heading in the National Income Accounts. Reduced operating revenues and an increased competitive environment has affected private company profitability. It is estimated that in 1990 national income per head fell to 17500 pounds.

9. In summary, the economy of the Falklands has shown startling growth between 1980 and 1990. In National income terms an increase of 388% in real terms. However cracks are appearing. Government revenue is fully committed. The growing sectors of retail, recreation and construction are expenditure dependent. The Income generating sectors such as agriculture and tourism are themselves claiming financial assistance from the state. So far development investment has only been successful where it has been able to turnover the "squid pound". Development has failed to find and develop a new source of viable income to date. But the development of an off-shore oil industry is a possibility.

B. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

1. Agriculture Department

The Department of Agriculture consist of:

Director of Agriculture
Five Extension/Advisory Staff
One Veterinary Officer
Four Scientific Staff
Two Laboratory Technicians
Five Support Staff

The agricultural ordinances are upheld by various members of the department.

The agricultural budget for 1991/92 - £710,000

2. The Falkland Islands comprise treeless grasslands and moorlands with rocky hills rising to about 705 m above sea-level.

a) Almost all the land is covered in natural pastures of low nutritional value. There are small areas of introduced pastures. Small amounts of hay are made for horses and milk cows.

b) The land is devoted for the most part to ranching to produce wool. There are ordinances to prevent the importation and spread of plant and animal diseases. Statistics of stock numbers and wool produced are supplied annually by farmers in accordance with the Livestock Ordinance. Expansion and improvement of agriculture and its practice are encouraged by the Falkland Islands Government.

c) i. All land is owned by private individuals, companies or the Falkland Islands Government.

ii. Prior to British settlement, the Falkland Islands had no indigenous population.

iii. Land is held either as a freehold or as a leasehold and the laws governing land tenure are similar to those of England.

iv. Land may be tenanted, but there is no fixed system of tenancy.

v. The Falkland Islands Government has in the past acquired farms and sub-divided them into smaller units and thus encouraged the

evolution of a farming system based upon owner occupation. This process of acquisition and sub-division resulted from recommendations made in the Economic Survey of the Falkland Islands, produced in 1976 under the Chairmanship of Lord Shackleton. In March 1991, the Falkland Islands Company, which, with four large farms, owned almost 27% of the land-mass of the Falkland Islands, sold them to the Government.

d) All land is settled.

3. a) No field crops are grown.

b) No change.

4. a) i. Farming Statistics)
(see Farming Statistics for 1989-90)

ii. Livestock Products)
(see Farming Statistics for 1989-90)

b) i. Dipping programmes have eradicated sheep external parasites in the past and a scheme to eradicate Brucella ovis is being pursued. Imported animals are quarantined.

ii. There is potential for stock improvement through careful selection, the introduction of new genetic material; and the encouragement of new and improved sheep farming practices.

iii. Pasture improvement is being pursued through detailed research and the provision of such information to the sheep farmer.

5. There is no agricultural indebtedness other than Falkland Islands Government loans to persons buying small farms for owner occupation in the scheme at 2(c)v. The introduction of a commercial bank in 1983 has provided improved facilities for more borrowing for agricultural purposes.

6. a) The Falkland Islands Government has provided loans to some farms to encourage expansion of these businesses. It is planned to expand this facility both from Falkland Islands Government and private sources.

b) The private sector provides all the services.

c) A fencing grants scheme was implemented several years ago; but has since been replaced by a much expanded agricultural support programme under the Falkland Islands Government "Agricultural Grant Scheme". Agricultural machinery, equipment, seeds and fertilizers are covered in this scheme.

d) There are negligible levels of plant and animal pests and diseases. Current import control policy attempts to maintain this status.

7. a) The research staff of the Department of Agriculture carries out research into the plants and animals of the Islands with a view to synthesising improved systems of production.

b) A firm scientific base for agricultural development is being accumulated and new systems of production are evolving. Results from both agronomy and animal production trials are leading to specific recommendations on land and stock improvement.

c) The department works closely with and provides technical advice to the Falkland Islands Development Corporation. Technical advice relating to the administration of agricultural policy is provided to the Falkland Islands Government as required.

8. a) The department is responsible for agricultural extension in the Islands and deals with specific requests for advice.

b) The department has developed a multi-disciplinary approach based on a number of selected contact farms. Specialists in agronomy, sheep husbandry and animal health contribute on technical matters with supporting farm business management advice provided by an agricultural economist.

c) This policy is specially intended to provide support for the new land-holders who are farming as a result of the land sub-division policy and land development scheme.

9. Not applicable.

C. FORESTRY

There are no indigenous trees, and no forestry industry. A forestry adviser visited the Islands in September 1983. His recommendations for trial plantings and their monitoring indicate that between 15 and 20 years of investigation are required to ascertain the viability of tree planting in the Falkland Islands. At present no funds are available for this purpose.

D. FISHERIES

1. On 29 October 1986, the British Government declared that from 1 February 1987, a Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management Zone (FICZ) would be established in order to preserve fish stocks from being over-exploited. The Zone has a radius of 150 miles and is policed by two fishery patrol vessels and two surveillance aircrafts. On 26 December 1990, another fishing zone was established with the introduction of the Falklands Outer Conservation Zone (FOCZ). This zone has outer limits of 200 miles measured from the base lines from which the territorial sea is measured, it extends North, East and South of the Falklands. No commercial fishing is permitted in the FOCZ. A South Atlantic Fishery Commission involving Britain and Argentina has been established to address some of the wider fishery problems in the South Atlantic, including those relating to International Waters.

2. The FICZ involves a licencing regime whereby the number of fishing vessels, and therefore the total catching effort, is limited in order to achieve the conservation of the fish stocks. There are now some 200 vessels licenced to fish in the FICZ, compared with 600 operating in 1986 when there was no formal regulation. To administer the FICZ, a Department of Fisheries was set up. One of its most important tasks is the collection of scientific data about the fishery, so as to ensure that future levels of fishing remain compatible with the needs of conservation.

3. The FICZ has operated successfully since its introduction. A major conservation problem still exists which relates to the main squid species, Illex argentinus. The problem is that Illex only spends a proportion of its life cycle in the FICZ, migrating in from International Waters and then out again. During the period that Illex is found mainly in International Waters it is subjected to largely uncontrolled fishing effort which requires reducing to safeguard the future of the resource. The FIG has been negotiating voluntary restraint agreements with the major participants in the fishery in order to reduce the fishing effort in International Waters. The introduction of the FOCZ has been a major step forward in the conservation of

the Illex resource.

4. In 1989 the total catch from the FICZ was just under 300,000 metric tonnes of which the two squid species Illex argentinus (102,000 m.t.) and Loligo gahi (83,000 m.t.) were the major components. The remaining catch consisted of a variety of fin-fish species, primarily Blue Whiting, Hake and Heki. In the financial year 90/91 licence fees yielded £26m (approx) which is about 68% of FIG's revenue.

F. POWER

1. Power demand has not risen over the last year due to another mild winter and the maximum demand was 2.3MW. Stanley Power Station has been extended so that the installed capacity is now 6.3MW.

2. A pilot hydroelectric scheme has been installed in Port Howard (West Falkland) and trials with wind-powered generators are being conducted on Pebble Island.

G. AGRICULTURE

1. A number of very important changes have recently taken place in the Agricultural Sector whereby previously very large farms have been subdivided and sold to local farmers. This has meant an increase from 36 farms in the late 1970's to the present 86 and there are now 54 of the very large farms left. A direct result of sub-division has been a transfer of majority ownership from overseas to the Islands: pre-1980 76% of the land was owned by overseas companies - today it has fallen to less than 10%.

2. The Falkland Islands export 2 thousand tonnes of raw wool annually which represents 0.06% of the world market. This compares to 1.96% from the UK and over 28% from Australia. The contribution is therefore small but the wool is popular for its soft quality. It accounts for 1.45% of all UK imports of wool.

3. Following upon the advice of Shackleton and Prynn a decision was made to make major investments in Agriculture and to develop the infrastructure of this essential source of revenue. FIDC started up a Land Development Scheme which was later expanded into the current Agricultural Grant Scheme. The basis of this scheme is the 5 year Farm Development Plan available to all farmers at rates of between 10 and 75%. Although the increase in sheep numbers overall is only 1%, stocking rates and numbers have increased dramatically in some subdivided areas by 25%. The low national average increase is due to depopulation on

the smaller islands resulting from changes in farming policy and climatic conditions.

4. The Department of Agriculture took over in 1989 the ODA funded Agricultural Research Centre which had been founded in 1975 to encourage scientific research and the improvement of Falkland Island farming systems. Staffed mostly by contract staff at the scientific levels it is making substantial and vital inroads into an understanding of Falkland soils, grasses, and farming systems.

H. FISHERIES

1. The declaration of a Falkland Islands Interim Conservation and Management Zone (FICZ) in October 1986 led to the levying of licence fees for the right to fish within the zone. Revenue from fisheries to the Islands for the financial year 1989/90 was £29.1 million, of which £27.6 million was earned from licences. The remainder comes principally from the Transshipment licences and port and harbour dues.

2. Expenditure in the same year amounted to £5.6 million which accounts mainly for fisheries protection and research. The patrol and protection, administration and port expenses make up the balance.

3. Monitoring and patrolling of the zone is carried out by two vessels, the "Southella" and the "Protector". Aerial surveillance is undertaken using two BNZ Islander aircraft operated by the Government Air Service (FIGAS).

I. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. The introduction of a comprehensive telephone system in the 1989/90 summer has vastly improved the standard of communications in the islands.

2. Government operates an internal civil air service using three twin engined Islander aircraft. They carry passengers, mail and medical patients between the island settlements and Stanley on pre-booked and scheduled flights. A new airport at Mount Pleasant was opened in May 1985 capable of taking long-haul jets. There are MOD Flights to and from the UK twice a week from Mount Pleasant Airport.

3. There is a shipping service between the United Kingdom and the Falkland Islands, with cargo

vessels arriving approximately every month. Inter-Island sea transport is effected by two small cargo vessels, one of 229 tons and one of 144 tons. These are operated by a local shipping company.

4. The total length of roads in the Islands outside Stanley continues to increase and has now reached 110km of which about 20% is hard surfaced in bitumen, asphalt or concrete. The remainder are all-weather roads of crushed stone surface. Construction is accelerating using internal resources and contractors.

5. The construction of housing continues to try and meet the growing demand and a major programme is underway. A new senior school is being constructed and will be completed in June 1992.

J. INDUSTRY AND SERVICES

1. Textiles - A Woollen Mill was established in 1983 at Fox Bay Village on West Falklands. It processes wool from its raw state through to finished garments in a variety of natural colours.

2. Fish Farming - A salmon farm set up in Fox Bay Village has demonstrated that the Falklands have a potential future in the export of salmon products. The Farm has now been closed.

3. Local produce - two FIDC projects are the new Poultry Farm and the Market Garden which produce eggs and a range of salad vegetables. They are capable of supplying the local community, the fishing fleets and the military with these products. Two Dairies have also been set up to provide both East and West Falkland populations with milk, cream and butter. In Stanley the community is supplied with bread from two local bakeries and meat from the butchery.

4. Tourism - Falkland Island Tourism Ltd.,. a subsidiary of FIDC, was established in 1985 to promote the Islands as a tourist destination. FIDC financed the construction of a new tourist lodge on Sea Lion Island and has further assisted at Salvador, Chartres, Port Howard, San Carlos and Pebble. FIT have also provided financial assistance for self-catering accommodation at Dunbar, Weddell, Carcass and Saunders Islands. In addition to various promotional leaflets a very popular video has been produced for distribution to tour operators. Tourism is

rapidly becoming the Island's third industry and after only its third operating season is showing very substantial returns.

5. Professional Services - legal services are available from C.& P.H. Chalmers, a branch of a UK Company operating here since August 1988, and from a local legal practitioner, Mr K S Kilmartin. Consultancy Services is a branch of Pannel Kerr Forster, a world-wide Chartered Accountancy which have been in the Islands since June 1986.

6. Other industries and services - FIDC have assisted approximately 65 small businesses including a bus service, a taxi service, a children's nursery, an electronics repair service, a mechanical repair shop, a number of restaurants, bars and retail outlets, a metal working business, a driving school and a laundry.

K. COMMUNICATIONS

a) Airmail is via Ascension Island. Its frequency is variable, up to three times weekly. Postal rates are as follows:

Ordinary letters to all parts of the world	25p per oz
Airmail letters to all parts of the world	31p per 1/2 oz
Airmail letter forms small	26p
large	28p
Small packets or printed paper	20p per 1/2 oz

b) There is a newly installed modern telephone system throughout the Islands. International and local calls may be made at any time.

c) An international telegraph service is open from 0800 to 2000 hours local time each day. An international telex service is available at all times.

d) The Falkland Islands Broadcasting Service is a non-commercial daily radio service offering 24 hours of programming daily on medium wave and FM. It is financed jointly by the Falkland Islands Government and the British Forces Broadcasting Service, which is the radio division of the Service Sound and Vision Corporation (SSVC) of Great Britain. A television service also operated by the SSVC is available in Stanley and some parts of East Falkland. It operates for about five hours each day.

L. PUBLIC FINANCE

1. a) The territory's financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June. The Annual Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure are set out in two parts - Operating and Capital - and show in considerable detail the source of revenue and its proposed application. The Estimates are prepared by the Financial Secretary and approved by the Legislative Council and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Supplementary expenditure when required is approved by the Standing Finance Committee (comprised of all elected members of the Legislature), subject to formal covering approval of the Legislature and the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs.

2. See Annual Abstract Account for the year 1989-1990. (Appendix VII).

3. See Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 30 June 1990 attached. (Appendix VIII).

4. Taxation - Income Tax and Companies Tax.

The following company tax rates have effect from 1st January 1991 (and are therefore applicable to 1990 income):

On all profits, whether distributed or undistributed, 25%.

A further 10% is payable on any part of the company's profits when the company pays to a person not ordinarily resident or company not resident in the Falkland Islands.

Personal income tax is levied on chargeable income (the balance of income remaining after deductions) at the following rates:

The first £20,000 of chargeable income	20%
Remainder of chargeable income	25%

The more important personal allowances are:

15% earned income relief (calculated on total earned income before deductions)

Personal deduction	£3,000
Deduction for wife	£1,900
Wife's earned income relief	£3,000(maximum)

Female relative in charge of children	£1,020
Dependent relative (whose total income is not more than £4,000)	£1,020
Age allowance - Single This allowance may be claimed by single taxpayers who were 60 years of age or over, during the year ended 31 December 1990.	£2,444
Age allowance - Married Available to married taxpayers who were 60 years of age or over, during the year ended 31 December 1990	£3,796
Insurance premium and pension fund contribution	Up to one-sixth of total income after deducting earned income relief

Double taxation agreements are in force with:

United Kingdom
Switzerland
Denmark

M. BANKING AND CREDIT

1. a) Both British and local coinage is used, together with local currency notes of values £50, £20, £10, £5.

   b) The Standard Chartered Bank of the United Kingdom opened a branch in Stanley in December 1983. It provides a full range of banking facilities.

   c) Balance of payments and control of foreign exchange:

Imports Domestic exports Re-exports	not available

N. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. In 1980 the Falklands traded mainly with the United Kingdom. By 1990 over 90% of the export earnings were from

Europe excluding U.K., Asia, and East Bloc countries. Japan alone contributes over 50% of export earnings with Korea, Spain, Russia, Portgual and Poland as other large contributors. Exports are fishing licences (approximately 30 million sterling) and wool (3 million sterling).

2. Imports are mainly capital and consumer goods. Trade has started with Chile and Uruguay in food and beverages. Building materials are imported from Chile and New Zealand. U.K. remains the primary source of imports although many are of Japanese origin (motor vehicles, electronics) or European origin (wine, pasta).

3. The largest category of imports in the last 4 years has been in plant and machinery for the construction industry, and motor vehicles and central heating systems. Equipment for power generation and water filtration has also been purchased. Fuel oil and food are the largest consumable imports.

4. No figures have been kept on imports since 1986.

5. Exploratory exports of hides and skins to Uruguay, and re-exports of plant and machinery to Chile were undertaken in 1989/90.

6. a) Imports: Duties payable during the 1990-91 financial year were

	90/91
Beer	16p per litre
Wines, inc.champagne	41p per litre
Foritifed wines - sherry, Vermouth	50p per litre
Spirits	£6.22 per litre
Tobacco	£28.43 per kilo
Cigarettes	£31.28 per kilo
Cigars	£43.26 per kilo

PART IV: SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. GENERAL

1. The population of the Falkland Islands is small and of almost entirely British descent. There have been no complaints of discrimination on the basis of race or religion.
There are likewise no problems of cultural relations.

B. HUMAN RIGHTS

1. The Falkland Islands observe the universal principles of human rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Further, the United Kingdom has extended the International Convenants on Civil and Political Rights and an Economic Social and Cultural Rights to the Islands, and observes the regular reporting procedures under these instruments.

a) Legal Principles and Procedures

As in the United Kingdom, the International Convenants do not in themselves have the force of law in the Falkland Islands. However, the rights provided for in the International Convenants are protected by the Constitution and the provision of safeguards within the laws applying to the Falkland Islands, distinct from, but in conformity with, the Convenants. These legal rules concerning human rights and freedoms are not embodied in any one legislative instrument. The common law of England applies in the Falkland Island except insofar as it is inconsistent with any enactment of or applying to the Falkland Islands.

b) Basic Legislation and its Application

For the reasons given above a complete list of basic legislation would be too lengthy to give here, but some examples may be cited:-

The right to life is recognised and protected by the Constitution and the laws. The death penalty has been abolished, except for treason and crimes of piracy involving violence (there have never been any cases of such crimes), as it has in England. The Bill of Rights of 1688, the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, the Sentences of Death (Expectant Mothers) Act 1931, the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965 have been applied by local legislation.

The rights of liberty of the person and freedom from arbitrary arrest are jealously guarded. The remedy of

habeas corpus is rigorously observed and any person detained must be brought before a court within 24 hours or bailed immediately. The same rights of action for damages for false imprisonment are available in the Falkland Islands as in England.

Slavery or servitude do not exist in the Falkland Islands. The Slave Trade Act of 1834 has been extended to the Falkland Islands.

The principle of criminal law that an accused person is presumed innocent until proven guilty is provided for in the Constitution. The guilt of the accused person must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

c) Anti-discrimination Legislation

Section 12 of the Constitution provides that subject to limited exceptions which are set out in that section, no law may make any provision which is discriminatory either of itself or in its effect. Furthermore, it is contrary to the provisions of that section, again subject to very limited exceptions which are set out in it, for any person to be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority. Section 16 of the Constitution gives a direct right of access to the Supreme Court for redress on the part of any person who alleges that any of the provisions of Section 12 of the Constitution has been, is being, or is likely to be contravened in retaliation to him. Part III of the Public Order Act 1986 (which deals with racial hatred) was adopted as Law of the Falkland Islands by the Crimes Ordinance 1989.

C. STATUS OF WOMEN

1. There is no discrimination on the basis of sex in the implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women has been applied by the United Kingdom to the Falkland Islands, with the agreement of the Falkland Islands Government. The second report required under the terms of that convention in relation to the Falkland Islands has been delivered by the United Kingdom government to the United Nations in accordance with the terms of the Convention.

D. LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

1. The labour policy is based on the payment of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work with due regard to the cost of necessities.

2. The Sheepowner's Association Ltd has been incorporated and is recognised by the Government and the employers of labour in the sheep farming industry as a representative body of such employers.

In 1986 the Falkland Farmers Association was formed with the encouragement of Government to be representative, in particular, of the interests of small farmers who do not generally employ full-time labour. The Civil Service Association is recognised by the Government as representative of the interests of members of the local Civil Service. A high proportion of members of the local Civil Service are members of the Assocation.

3. (i) In Stanley on 1 January 1991 handymen were paid at the rate of £3.24 to £3.58 per hour (according to ability); labourers (aged 18 and over) at the rate of £3.17 per hour; skilled labourers (ie Plant Operators and Fitters Grade II) from £3.24 to £3.58 and £3.61 to £3.94 per hour. The number of hours of work per week is 40. In new wages agreements tradesmen are now called Certified Craftsmen.

(ii) In the "Camp" the minimum monthly wage for Agricultural Workers are as follows:

£310.24 for a worker aged eighteen or over, £331.42 for a semi-skilled worker, £349.41 for a skilled worker and £385.41 for managerial staff (eg foreman or head shepherd). In addition, a Cost of Living Adjustment, reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly, is paid to all employees. Labourers and shepherds also receive free quarters, fuel, meat and milk.

(iii) Extra bonuses are paid for shearing, while labourers and shepherds are able to add to their earnings by engaging in contract work such as fencing and peat cutting. 40 hours weekly is worked with Saturdays and Sundays as rest days. Employees in the "Camp" are given 21 days annual holidays which includes 9 public holidays.

4. For the first time in many years, a small degree of unemployment has emerged due mostly to the sub-division of large farms. St Helenian workers are employed on short term contracts to fill skilled jobs in those cases where no suitable local applicants can be found.

5. See 2 above

6. Disputes are usually settled by direct negotiation, but if this fails legal machinery exists for the matter to be settled by arbitration.

7. Workers' recreation, sports etc, are catered for in Stanley and the farm settlements.

8. Various Government departments and certain other employers in Stanley, have apprenticeship schemes for training the limited number of craftsmen required. An Apprenticeship Board was formed in 1955 to standardise forms of indenture and to concern itself with the welfare of apprentices.

9) Labour (Advisory Board) Ordinance (Cap 34)
Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance (Cap 35)
Shipworkers' Protection Ordinance (Cap 64)
Trade Disputes (Arbitration) Ordinance (Cap 72)
Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance (Cap 73)
Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1960 (1/60)
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance 1965 (11/65)
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance 1973 (14/73)
Employment of Children Ordinance 1966 (1/66)
Ionising Radiations (Protection of Workers) Ordinance 1966 (11/66)
Employment of Women, Young Persons & Children Ordinance 1967 (1/67)
Ionising Radiations (Protection of Workers) (Amendment) Ordinance 1967 (2/67)
Employment of Women, Young Persons & Children (Amendment) Ordinance 1968 11/68)
Employment of Children (Amendment) Ordinance 1968 (13/68)
Employment of Women, Young Persons & Children (Amendment) Ordinance 1978 (7/78)
Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance 1981 (10/81)
Employment Protection Ordinance 1989 (8/89)

E. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

1. A Co-operative Societies Ordinance was enacted in 1985. There is flourishing retail co-operative (The Stanley Co-operative Society) registered under that Ordinance and Falkland Farmers Limited, a farming supplies co-operative, initially established with Government assistance and owned entirely by its members is also registered under that Ordinance and appears to be trading successfully.

2. The local Government has fostered arrangements whereby a large farm holding in overseas ownership is now owned and managed on a co-operative basis by a number of Falkland Islanders.

F. STANDARD OF LIVING

1. An index of retail prices and an index of wage rates showing trends from 1979 to 1990 is attached. The trend shows all categories of workers except "camp" (Agricultural employees) improved their monetary standard of living in real terms. This is especially evident for labourers aged 15-16. Skilled trades and craft people lost wage relativity during the mid 1980s, but have started to catch up to 1979 wage rate relativity.

2. The standard of living has improved through enhanced public services. Public utilities such as Electricity and water supply have been upgraded and expanded. Roads have been renewed, public footpaths built and street lighting improved. A new telephone system has been purchased, airstrips upgraded and sewers and drains repaired.

3. Housing remains a problem. Many Stanley residents are living in temporary 1 bedroom porta-cabin accommodation. Plans exist to sell government houses, and for government to make available serviced sections to house builders.

4. Health and welfare has expanded. A new hospital was built in 1985 which also incorporated sheltered accommodation for old people. A meals on wheels service also operates from the hospital.

Notes

*1. According to 1986 census - 1,916 residents.

G. TOWN AND RURAL PLANNING AND HOUSING

1. Housing development under the British Government and other sponsors is complete. The Islands Government, having completed a programme of "general needs" housing construction, is now concentrating resources on the provision of single-person housing and serviced plots for self-builders and small local companies. There is increasing involvement by the private sector in housing provision.

2. The Islands' first piece of legislation to control development (the Planning Ordinance 1991) has been passed and is in force. The legislation is structured to impose stricter controls on development in the town (Stanley) than in the rural areas (the Camp). It is expected that this will be followed by new legislation to update existing controls on building standards.

3. Not applicable.

4. The majority of the houses in Stanley are privately owned. The Government owns a number which are rented to Government employees and other residents of Stanley. The Government has been selling part of its large stock of houses but the Government house percentage has increased recently although the majority are still privately owned. Current Government priorities are the provision of housing for single people and the servicing of sites for private development by individuals and small building companies.

H. SOCIAL SECURITY AND WELFARE

1. a) Medical and Dental treatment and drugs are free to Falkland Islands residents and citizens of the United Kingdom. All employed persons are required to pay a Medical Services Levy of 1% of salary. Employers pay 1½% of the salary of each employee. Self employed persons pay 1½% of their net profit.

b) Little unemployment exists. No provision is made for the payment of unemployment benefit.

c) Workmen's Compensation Ordinances apply.

d) Old Age Pensions Schemes, both contributary and voluntary are in existence. There is no provision for the payment of disability pension.

e) A high standard of Maternity service is operated, but there is no maternity grant/benefit system.

2. One full time and one part time Social Welfare Officer are employed by the Medical Department to co-ordinate all social welfare functions.

A system of Social Welfare grants and pensions is in operation to deal with cases of hardship and disability. Expenditure for the financial year 1988/89 was £17,860 and for 1989/90 will be £20,000 approx.

3. a) Ante-natal, child welfare and family planning clinics are held regularly at the hospital in Stanley.

In outlying areas these services are provided by visits from the Doctors, Midwives and Health Visitors as necessary.

b) A case conference system to encourage co-operation between Social Welfare, Education and Police Department is being developed.

c) At present, infirm elderly are cared for in the hospital. A sheltered housing complex with accommodation for 15 persons is situated adjacent to the hospital. Plans are being developed for the building of an Old People's Home. As an interim measure, conversion of a suitable building into a temporary Old People's Home is being considered.

d) Only limited resources are available for this purpose in the Medical Department.

e) As in any community with a large military presence, prostitution is present, but provides few social problems.

f) Activities are co-ordinated by the Social Worker, Health Visitor, Churches and several voluntary groups.

I. PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

1. See Appendix V.

2. a) Prison population

The prison population continues to be at a daily average of less than two.

b) Special correctional institutions.

None.

c) Prison discipline

As in the United Kingdom.

d) Systems of remission, etc

1) Remissions as in the UK.

2) Prisoners are not paid for labour but the local government has recently introduced a system whereby all prisoners serving a prison sentence receive a weekly allowance to enable them to purchase personal items.

3) Prisoners are mainly employed on maintenance and rehabilitation of the prison, although when circumstances warrant they can be employed on peat cutting for the elderly, etc.

4) Aftercare of prisoners is not a formalised procedure but the social worker, priest and employer do maintain a watching brief.

e) Additional information

By the Prison ordinance a Board of Visitors is established which is required to visit the prison regularly. These visits take place and both formal and informal reports are made by the Board of Visitors to the local Government.

J. PUBLIC HEALTH

1. The Falkland Islands Government Medical Department is responsible for all public health matters in the Colony. The Board of Health has not met for several years, but is soon to be reinstituted under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer. The post of Environmental Health Officer has recently been established but is currently vacant. The Chief Medical Officer is responsible for advising Government on all matters of health policy.

2. There is no private system of medical care.

The FIG Medical Department employs the following professional staff:

a)	Registered Medical Practitioners	6
b)	Registered Midwives	5
c)	Registered Nurses	10
d)	Untrained Nursing Auxilliaries	8
e)	Laboratory and X-ray Technicians	3
f)	Dental Surgeon	1
g)	Pharmacist	1

3. The total expenditure of the Medical Department on all aspects of health care and public health is as follows (latest cost estimate 1990/91):

a)	Recurrent expenditure	1,576,610
b)	Special Expenditure	66,500

This represents 7% of the total expenditure of FIG.

Budget estimates for 1991/92 have been submitted for the following amounts:

a)	Recurrent expenditure	1,907,600
b)	Capital/Special expenditure	168,350

4. All medical services in the colony are based at the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital in Stanley. The joint Civilian/Military hospital was opened in August 1987 as a replacement for the previous hospital which was destroyed by fire in 1984.

A full range of primary care services are provided to the civilian population, military personnel stationed in Stanley, and the foreign fishing fleets round the Islands. There is a visiting service to the outlying farm settlements which involves the Doctors, Midwives and Health Visitor.

The hospital has 28 beds including 2 maternity and 2 intensive care beds. There are facilities to deal with all acute medical and surgical conditions. Cases requiring specialist facilities are first stabilised then transferred to the UK via the RAF Medevac system.

In addition to its therapeutic function, the Medical Department is also involved in a range of preventative medicine activities including

Child Health Clinics
School Medical Service
Immunisation Programme
Well Woman Clinics
Health Education Programme

5. a) The qualifications required for the registration of Medical Practitioners, Dentist and Nurses are those which would be required for equivalent registration in the UK.

b) In-service training for Medical Department personnel is undertaken on an occasional basis, both within the department and on courses of study in the UK.

6. Vital Health Statistics for 1990 are as follows:

Total Births	29
Deaths under 1 year	nil
Total Deaths	21
Death rate per 1,000 population	10

7. The general state of health and nutrition of the population compares with that of most western developed countries. Up-to-date morbidity statistics are not available, but the spectrum of disease in the community is similar to that seen in the UK. Smoking, excess alcohol cconsumption and obesity are more prevalent than in similar communities in the UK.

8. The principal causes of death are Carcinomatosis Ischaemic Heart Disease, and respiratory infection in the aged.

9. a) The sewage system is becoming outdated and inadequate for the increasing needs. It is undergoing repair and upgrading in a number of areas. Tipping of

rubbish has recently been rationalised and several old tipping sites have been closed.

b) A new water treatment plant now serves the town of Stanley. Water supplies in rural areas are generally the concern of the individual farm or community, though Public Health inspections are carried out from time to time, with advice available on request.

c) There is as yet no formal programme for the routine inspection of foodstuffs, though regular testing of the milk from Stanley dairy is carried out at the hospital laboratory.

d) Disease control programmes. Apart from the normal immunisation programme and screening programmes carried out by the General Practitioners, the only specific programme is for the prevention of Hydatid Disease. Strict control measures are enforced with regular dosing of dogs with Droncit and regulations regarding disposal of offal.

A population screening exercise in 1988/89 has identified no new cases in the past 4 years.

e) Regular ante-natal clinics are held and pregnant women in outlying areas are visited by Doctors and Midwives as necessary. All deliveries are now undertaken in the hospital, though occasionally home deliveries (in Stanley) may occur in low risk cases.

Recent establishment of the post of Health Visitor has facilitated infant health screening and a computerised recall system for developmental screening and immunisatiions is soon to be introduced.

A weekly family-planning clinic is held at Stanley Hospital. All family planning requisites are free.

PART V: EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. GENERAL

1. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of five and fifteen years and encouraged for children in their fifth year and their sixteenth year. Government bears the costs of all materials, books and equipment. All Government employed teachers are fully trained to UK or New Zealand standards.

Outside Stanley, attendance at settlement schools is compulsory for children who live within two miles of the school and lodging allowances must be paid for weekly boarding for others who live further away. Settlement schools owned by the farms, now have Government employed teachers; all materials are provided by Government. Much education in Camp is provided by the Government service of two settlement schools, radio lessons from three centres, correspondence materials and from the work of the travelling teachers, who are primary trained. There is no formal education at senior level in Camp, and, from approximately the age of 10, children are encouraged to move into Stanley to board in the School hostels, or with relations, in preparation for Senior School.

2. Senior School offers courses leading to GCSE qualifications. Further education is offered at Peter Symonds Sixth Form College, Winchester, Hampshire, UK. At present such education is financed by the British Government, which also makes available bursaries for tertiary training, but arrangements are now being made for costs to be borne by Falkland Islands Government.

B. EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

1. a) The educational system of the Territory is the responsibility of the Director of Education, who is an officer of the Falkland Islands Government. She is advised by the Education Board, governed by the Education Ordinance 1989.

b) and c) There are no schools where the curriculum and the supply of didactic materials are not the responsibility of the Director of Education. In most cases, however, the school buildings in farm settlements are supplied by the farming companies.

d) There is a Parent/Teacher Association for the primary and senior schools in Stanley.

e) All schools are open to inspection by the Director of Education and the medical officers.

2. a) £936,350 (actual expenditure 1988/89) from Colony funds. This sum excludes moneys set aside for building.

b) £38,456 (actual expenditure from Colony funds 1988/89) on school materials for Stanley Schools and Hostel and Camp education.

c) 4% (estimated ordinary expenditure 1988/89)

d) £64,762 on overseas training. £371,015 on provision of teachers.

e) and f) Nil.

C. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

1. The educational system in the Falkland Islands serves children living in Stanley and children living in Camp (the rural areas outside Stanley).

In Stanley there are two schools, working to British standards, which between them cater for children between the ages of 4 to 15 (and beyond in the case of those children who opt to remain at school over the statutory leaving age in order to sit public examinations). All instruction in these schools, and throughout the Islands, is given in English, there being no other language in common use. As the children are in the main of British stock, the need to make special provision for racial minorities does not arise. Text books are obtained from the United Kingdom.

There are no special schools, universities or other institutions of higher education in the Falklands. Students who need further education are usually sent to appropriate institutions in the United Kingdom. At present financial assistance is provided by the UK Government, but Falkland Islands Government is now taking over financial responsibility. A few pupils attend independent schools at Sixth Form level in the UK at parental expense.

In the rural areas of the Falklands, known collectively as "Camp", there are approximately 68 children of school age living in up to 27 scattered farm settlements. In the largest of these settlements, Goose Green, and in Fox Bay East, the Government supplies qualified teachers, and in two others there are 4 employed teachers. Other settlements are visited on a regular basis by qualified Government itinerant teachers. Equipment, materials and support for the settlement schools and the itinerant teaching staff are provided by the Camp Education Office which has a staff of

three experienced teachers. They are also responsible for curriculum development, in co-operation with the staff of the Stanley Schools, and for radio tuition of pupils at times when they are not being visited by itinerant teachers. Radio tuition of isolated pupils is also conducted by Government teachers at the Fox Bay East and Goose Green Radio Schools.

The main emphasis of the service to Camp is on the teaching of children in the infant and junior age range (5-11). Government maintains a boarding hostel in Stanley to accommodate older children during term time in order that they may attend Stanley Senior School and the upper classes of the Junior School. There is accommodation for up to 65 children.

2. See Appendix VII.

D. ADULT EDUCATION

1. Evening classes are held in Stanley during the school year. They include Computer Studies, Spanish, English, Mathematics, Music and Art, with plans for a wider programme as facilities improve. Classes for young apprenticeships are offered in Mathematics, English, Physics and Technical Drawing,

E. SCHOOL BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

1. The main schools are the Senior and Junior Schools in Stanley. A new school in Goose Green for up to 20 pupils was opened in 1984.

2. Stanley Infant and Junior School, which was built in 1955, is in fair condition and well equipped. An extension has been built providing a new hall, library and additional classrooms. In 1968, the prefabricated Stanley Senior School was built and was rebuilt in 1971/72 following destruction by fire, has now proved inadequate. Funds to the maximum, of £12,000,000 have been allocated for the building of a new school, adjacent to the swimming pool, providing sporting and further education facilities for the community also. Building is well advanced and it is expected to have the project completed in 1992.

F. YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

1. Youth organisations include Cubs, Brownies, Scouts and Guides. These organisations are supported by the Further Education Officer but are run by volunteers. A Sea Cadet Corps was established in 1990 and is proving very popular.

2. A wide-ranging programme of extra-curricular activities is organised for the children of both Stanley schools.

C. CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

1. There is a good Public Library in Stanley and a circulating library service for those outside the capital. Each school has its own library. A new improved Public Library is included in the senior school now being built. A permanent museum of Falkland Islands history has been re-established.

H. PROTECTION OF NATURE: FLORA AND FAUNA

1. There is local legislation for the protection of most birds and certain mammals, but not for the protection of any plants. Legislation has been enacted to establish certain islands as Wildlife Sanctuaries and Wildlife Reserves. The export of wildlife is controlled by legislation.

2. The Falkland Islands Foundation, based in the UK, and the local Falkland Islands Trust, are concerned with conservation in the Islands with the support and encouragement of the Falkland Islands Government. Close liaison is maintained with the military on conservation matters as they affect or are affected by the garrison.

I. INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1. a) There is increasing, and in some respects intense, interest in education in the Falkland Islands. Development has brought many more opportunities within Government service, in business, in tourism and in agriculture, all of which demonstrate the relevance of qualifications, and of academic or practical training.

b) Government has responded to public interest by greatly increasing the budget of the Education Department and reserving funds for new building. The schools work to British standards and results in public examinations (GCSE level) have been equal to the UK average.

J. MASS COMMUNICATIONS

1. One fortnightly periodical is published in the Falkland Islands in addition to the official Gazette. There is a local broadcasting station for the disemination of news, education and entertainment.

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2. The population of Port Stanley can now receive television transmissions which originate at the British Forces base at Mount Pleasant. The programmes are recorded from BBC and ITV, packaged in London, and can be viewed from 6 pm to approximately 11 pm, Monday to Saturday with extended hours on Sunday. There are no "live" material broadcasts. There is still considerable interest in video tape material which can be hired from several local traders.

3. In addition, schools in Stanley and in Camp make use of British educational television programmes, which are recorded for them under licence by the audio-visual department of an English teacher-training establishment.

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Appendix II	Estimated National Income of the Falkland Islands 1980-90
Appendix III	Employment in the Falkland Islands
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Appendix VI	Educational Statistics
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Appendix VIII	Falkland Islands Farming Statistics 1989-90

APPENDIX I

INDICES OF WAGES AND PRICES IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

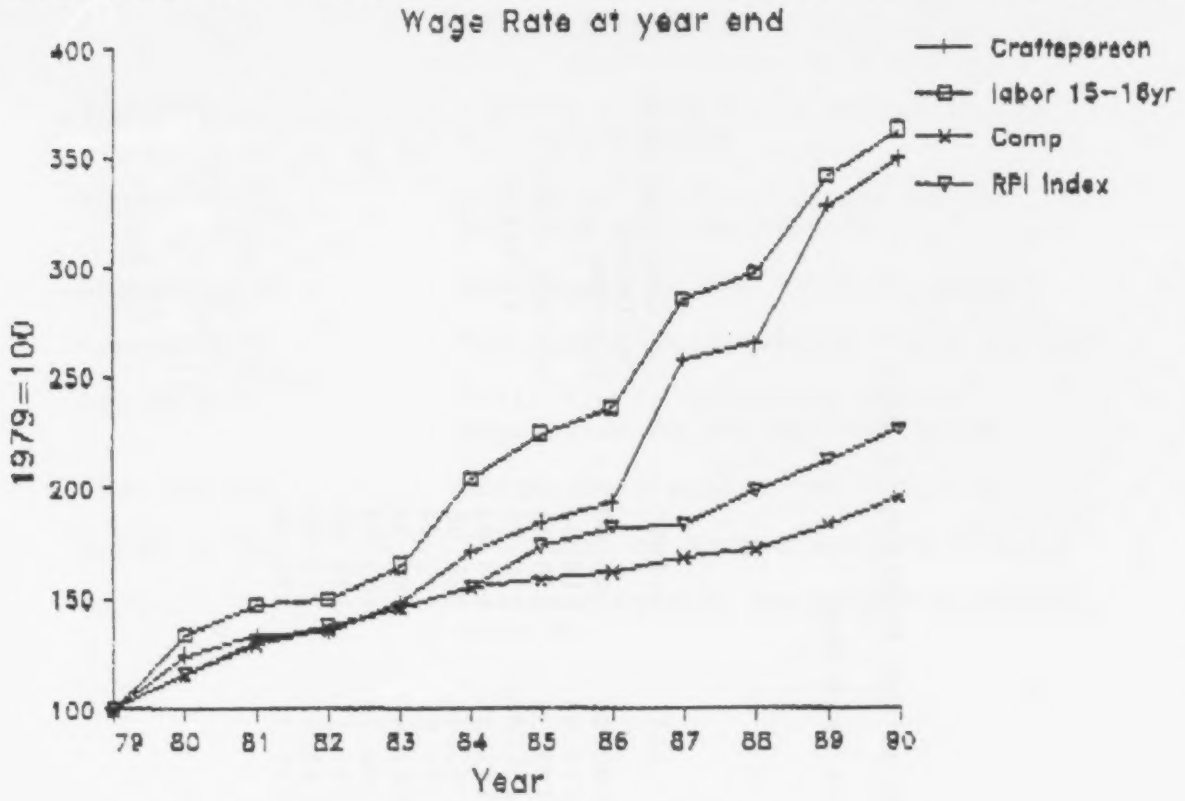
Wage Rate at Year End

Year 19xx	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
79	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
80	125.00	133.78	116.84	116.34
81	133.62	147.30	129.33	130.45
82	135.34	150.00	135.86	138.15
83	147.84	164.86	145.45	145.24
84	171.12	204.73	155.48	155.68
85	184.91	225.00	158.52	173.34
86	193.10	236.49	162.05	182.36
87	257.33	285.81	168.72	182.74
88	265.09	297.97	172.15	199.45
89	328.88	341.22	183.65	212.98
90	349.14	362.16	195.71	226.38

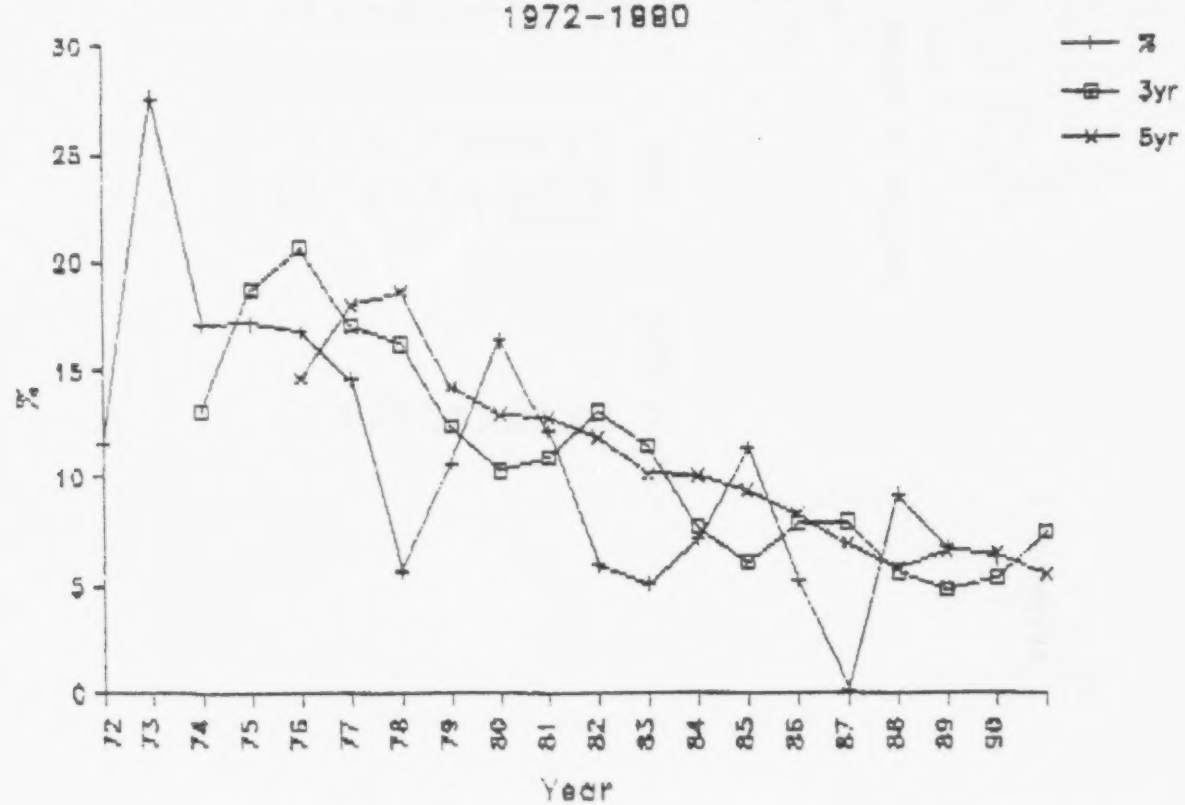
(a) Craftspersons
(b) Labour 15-
(c) Camp

(d) RPI index 1979=100

INDICES OF WAGES AND PRICES IN THE FALKLAN



FALKLAND ISLANDS RETAIL PRICE INDICES (Annu



APPENDIX II

ESTIMATED NATIONAL INCOME OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS 1980-90
(Sterling thousands current prices)

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	est 1990
Wages & Salaries	3250	4180	5140	6070	8895	13000
%	77	66	64	56	22	34
Trading Profits	570	1280	2190	2910	12250	4250
%	14	20	27	27	30	11
Net Interest	400	930	670	1780	3275	-4000
%	10	15	3	17	8	-10
Rent & Licences	150	220	280	390	16975	26500
%	4	3	3	4	42	69
LESS Depreciation	170	230	270	380	750	1250
%	-4	-4	-3	-4	-2	-3
NATIONAL INCOME	4200	6380	8010	10770	40645	38500
%	100	100	100	100	100	100
Population	1813	1850	1850	1878	2010	2200
N.I. per head	2.32	3.45	4.33	5.73	20.22	17.50
Deflator	116	138	155	182	199	226
N. Income 1990 prices	8183	10448	11679	13374	46160	38500
N.I. per head 1990 prices	4.51	5.65	6.31	7.12	22.96	17.50

APPENDIX III

EMPLOYMENT IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

	Total	Males	Females
1980	889		
1986	1054	771	343
1991			

NON-AGRICULTURE

Total	Males	Females
683		
844	560	284

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

	AGRIC	MING	MANU	ELEC	CONST	TRADE	TRANS	FIN	COMM	OTHER	TOTAL
1986	210	10	28	42	114	52	152	35	268	143	1054
%	19.92	.95	2.66	3.98	10.82	4.93	14.42	3.35	25.43	13.57	100.00

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

	PROF	ADMIN	CLERK	SALES	SERV	AGRIC	PROD	X	TOTAL
1986	94	42	141	54	99	247	370	7	1054
%	8.92	3.98	13.38	5.12	9.39	23.43	35.10	.66	100

Source: 1986 Census

APPENDIX IV

FALKLAND ISLANDS RETAIL PRICE INDICES
(Annual % change & Moving Averages)

Year 1972-1990	All Groups	% change	Food	%	Fuel & Light	%	Clothing Footwear	%	3yr MA	5yr MA
71	100.00	.00								
72	111.54	11.54								
73	142.33	27.60							13.05	
74	166.68	17.11							18.75	
75	195.28	17.16							20.62	14.68
76	228.17	16.84							17.04	18.05
77	261.42	14.57							16.19	18.66
78	276.23	5.67							12.36	14.27
79	305.54	10.61	181.89		108.73		121.41		10.28	12.97
80	355.48	16.34	199.64	9.76	110.86	1.96	128.84	6.12	10.87	12.81
81	398.59	12.13	219.75	10.07	113.10	2.02	133.09	3.30	13.03	11.86
82	422.09	5.90	230.80	5.03	114.41	1.16	135.81	2.04	11.46	10.13
83	443.76	5.13	240.65	4.27	116.96	2.23	137.75	1.43	7.72	10.02
84	475.66	7.19	253.05	5.15	118.30	1.15	140.89	2.28	6.07	9.34
85	529.61	11.34	268.57	6.13	120.80	2.11	142.10	.86	7.89	8.34
86	557.17	5.20	276.01	2.77	128.55	6.42	145.85	2.64	7.91	6.95
87	558.34	.21	279.21	1.16	127.57	-.76	149.34	2.39	5.59	5.32
88	609.40	9.14	315.56	13.02	142.04	11.34	166.92	11.77	4.85	6.62
89	650.74	6.78	321.13	1.77	129.71	-8.68	199.58	19.57	5.38	6.54
90	691.68	6.29	341.49	6.34	163.26	25.87	206.48	3.46	7.41	5.53

Source F.I.G. Treasury

APPENDIX V

TOTAL AND ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

(a) TOTAL POPULATION

	Total	Males	%T	Females	%T	%Age
Under 9						
14	280	131	.47	149	.53	.15
19	149	78	.52	71	.48	.08
29	137	72	.53	65	.47	.07
39	313	163	.52	150	.48	.17
49	307	176	.57	131	.43	.16
59	251	144	.57	107	.43	.13
69	200	103	.52	97	.49	.11
80	132	76	.58	56	.42	.07
older	77	40	.52	37	.48	.04
	32	11	.34	21	.66	.02
TOTAL	1878	994	.53	884	.47	
b%a	.56	.72		.39		

(b) WORKING POPULATION

Total	Males	Females
1054	711	343

Source: 1986 Census

APPENDIX VI

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

A. Estimated illiteracy in the territory was 0.58 of the total population 20 years of age and over in 1987 *

B. Nil

C. Number of school age children (ie 5-15/6):

a) being educated in the territory	342
b) being educated in the United Kingdom	None

D. Number of schools: 6, including small settlement schools, all catering for children between 5 and 15. In practice secondary education is available only in Stanley.

E. Number of teachers (including itinerant and part-time teachers):

a) formally qualified	39
b) not formally qualified (inc. auxiliaries)	4

F. Number of pupils:

Stanley Schools (Senior)	132
(Junior)	147
Settlement Schools (Goose Green, North Arm, Fox Bay East, Port Howard)	15
Pupils served by radio lessons and itinerant teachers	48
Average attendance	

* Figures not available to Department of Education

APPENDIX VII

FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30TH JUNE 1990

30TH JUNE 1989		LIABILITIES	30TH JUNE 1990		30TH JUNE 1989		ASSETS	30TH JUNE 1990	
£	£		£	£	£	£		£	£
	4,122.00	Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers					CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS		
		DEPOSITS					Balances per statement of total receipt		
14,961.15		Developent Aid	14,961.15		335,496.31		and payments	4,429,420.15	
3,349.29		South Georgia	-		185,794.12		Other balances	-	
-		British Antarctic Territory	5,520.81		31,230,308.55		Fixed deposits etc	69,927.70	
1,873.74		UK/FI Loan 1973	1,873.74		8,341.99	31,747,940.97	Remittances in transit	1,765.80	4,501,113.65
		Ministry of Defence:-			----------			----------	
		External Flights Originating							
18,287.50		in Falkland Islands	17,872.50						
		External Flights Originating							
111,923.00		in United Kingdom	74,276.87						
309,603.84	462,217.34	Other	319,825.80	438,330.95					
----------			----------						
		SPECIAL FUNDS					INVESTMENTS ETC ON BEHALF OF SPECIAL FUNDS		
2,574,472.37		Currency Fund	2,726,697.37		2,441,407.25		Currency Fund	2,443,584.10	
		Old Age Pensions					Old Age Pensions		
3,608,736.84		Equalisation Fund	3,902,102.16		3,970,055.23	6,411,462.48	Equalisation Fund	4,396,483.40	
-	6,183,208.43	Insurance Fund	5,274,628.25	11,902,827.78			Insurance Fund	5,274,628.25	12,108,697.83
----------			----------		----------			----------	
		FALKLAND ISLANDS GOVERNMENT FUNDS					INVESTMENTS IN RESPECT OF FALKLAND ISLANDS		
9,486.02		Aircraft Replacement	245,986.46				GOVERNMENT FUNDS		
		Plant & Vehicle Replace-					Renewals Replacement &		
869,189.48		ment	987,843.97		1,348,202.74	1,348,202.74	Repayment Fund	3,049,142.79	
1,429,886.86		Power Station Renewals	1,803,827.98		----------		Growth Fund	10,652,743.73	
32,457.73		UK/FI Loan 1971 Repayment	32,597.48				Income Fund	22,550,442.81	36,252,329.33
412,383.68		Water Supply Replacement	747,741.66				ADVANCES	----------	
39,549.55		Aircraft Maintenance	-		65,914.16		British Antarctic Territory		
25,865.31		RV "Forrest" Overhauls	25,865.31				South Georgia and		
1,380,000.00		Fisheries Development	-		-		South Sandwich Islands	45,915.61	
42,000.00	4,434,252.87	Fisheries Patrol Boat Replacement	93,128.80	3,857,411.84	164,532.40	230,446.56	Other	113,099.71	159,015.32
----------			----------		----------			----------	
		CONSOLIDATED FUND							
19,167,377.94		Balance 1st July 1989	20,674,251.91						
9,306,873.97	28,474,251.91	Add Surplus y/e 30/6/90	8,148,535.63	34,822,785.54					
----------	----------		----------	----------		----------			----------
	39,758,052.75			53,021,356.13		39,758,052.75			53,021,356.13
	==========			==========		==========			==========

The above statement does not include:-

1. Public Debt of £171,182.62
2. A sum of £28,172.79 due from Her Majesty's Government in respect of under issues of Developent Aid
3. At 30th June 1990 the balance outstanding in respect of loans amounted to £1,641,174.73.

J BUCKLAND-JAMES
FINANCIAL SECRETARY
31 AUGUST 1990

Falkland Islands Farming Statistics 1989 - 90

(Prepared from information furnished in accordance with Section 40 of the Live Stock Ordinance, Cap. 40).

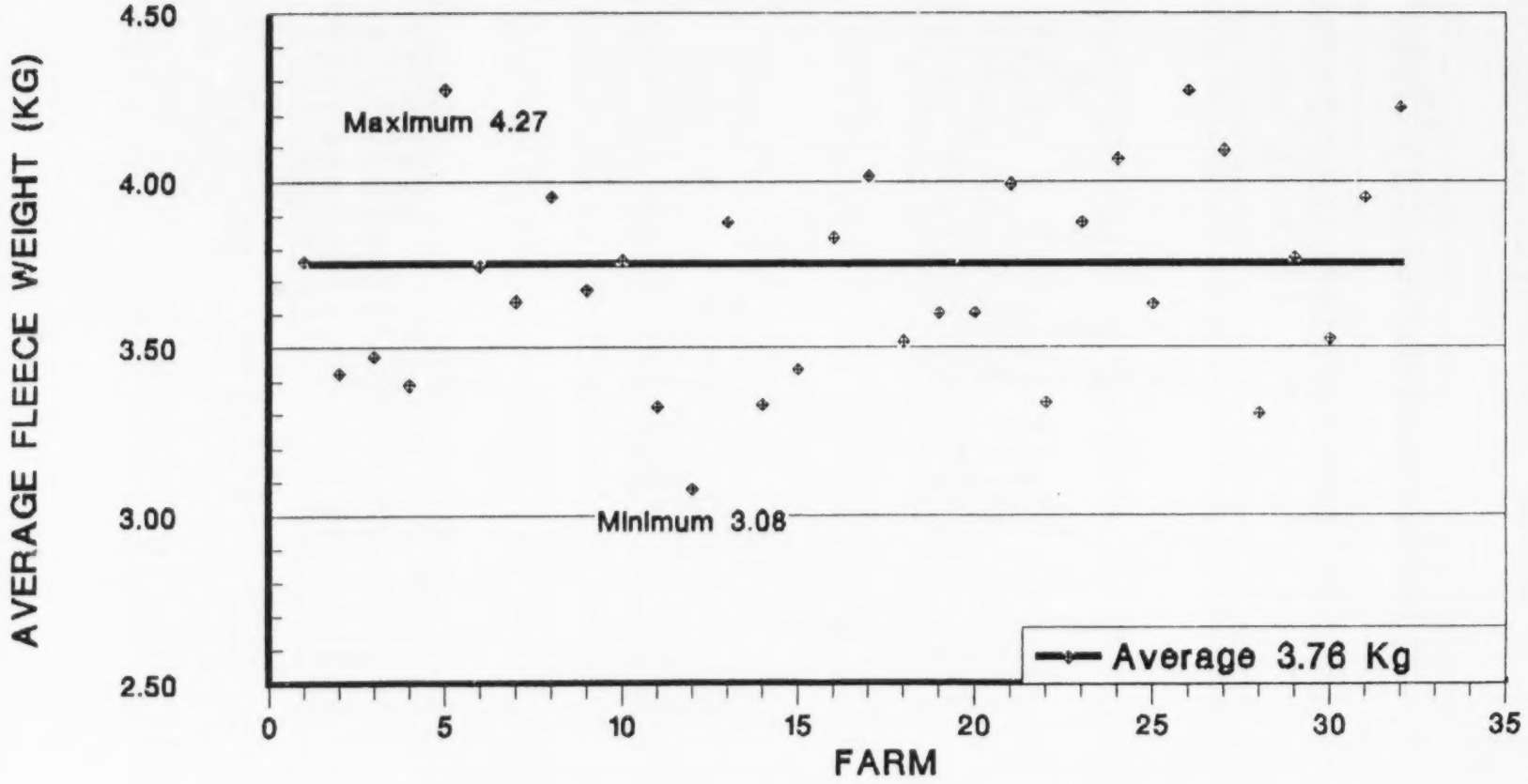
EAST FALKLAND FARMS	OWNER	EAR MARK	ACREAGE		POPULATION incl. LABOUR
			TOTAL	CULTIVATED	
BECKSIDE	STANLEY DAIRY Ltd.		1,200	79.00	2
BERKELEY SOUND	SMITH BROTHERS	THISTLE	48,000	NIL	8
BLUFF COVE	K.KILMARTIN	FORE BAYONET & BACK BIT	30,000	NIL	3
BLUE BEACH	P.SHORT	DOUBLE SWALLOW	16,587	NIL	5
BOMBILLA	C.JOHNSON	FORK	33,000	NIL	4
BROOKFIELD	J.McPHEE	END SQUARE	10,050	NIL	3
CAPE DOLPHIN	P.MILLER	END SQUARE	12,000	NIL	0
DARWIN/GOOSE GREEN	FIC	DOUBLE SWALLOW	338,100	NIL	54
ESTANCIA	E.T.HEATHMAN	FORE SPLIT	10,250	NIL	5
EVELYN STATION	R.J.DAVIS	FORE BAYONET	46,000	.75	4
FITZROY	FIC	DOUBLE SWALLOW	122,000	12.00	18
GIBRALTAR	R.M.PITALUGA & Co.Ltd	FORE BAYONET	52,000	72.77	10
GREENFIELD	R. & M.GOODWIN	FORE SQUARE	17,000	NIL	4
HOME FARM	K.WHITNEY	DOUBLE FORE	14,500	NIL	3
HOPE COTTAGE	T. & C.PHILLIPS	SPLIT	45,000	NIL	2
HORSESHOE BAY	P. & M.GOSS	DOUBLE SWALLOW	13,400	NIL	2
KINGS RIDGE	M. & J.CLARKE	END SQUARE	28,500	NIL	2
KINGSFORD VALLEY	R.E.DICKSON	BACK BAYONET	24,825	NIL	3
LITTLE CREEK	N.GOODWIN	BACK BAYONET	13,850	NIL	1
LONG ISLAND	N.WATSON	FORE SQUARE	17,250	NIL	2
MARYFIELD	G.FINDLAY	END SQUARE	8,100	NIL	3
MOSS SIDE	A.MINNELL	SPLIT	23,550	NIL	2
MOUNT KENT	P. & D.WHITNEY	FORE BAYONET	18,850	2.00	2
MULLET CREEK	H.ALAZIA	BACK BAYONET	N/A	NIL	2
MURRELL	C.MOLKENBUHR Est.	FORK	13,400	NIL	3
NEW HOUSE	C. & L.MAY	HALFPENNY	18,000	NIL	3
NORTH ARM	FIC	DOUBLE SWALLOW	369,000	8.00	36
PORT LOUIS	PORT LOUIS Ltd.	FORK	38,500	NIL	9
PORT SUSSEX	R. & T.STEVENS	FORK	10,425	NIL	4
RACE POINT	S.POOLE	DOUBLE SWALLOW	20,925	NIL	5
RINCON GRANDE	ESTATE H.J.PITALUGA	SPLIT	25,700	NIL	4
RIVERSIDE	T.J.DOBBYNS	FORE HALFPENNY	N/A	NIL	1
RIVERVIEW	A.H.F.NEWMAN	END SQUARE	N/A	NIL	3
SMYLIES	T.ANDERSON	FORE BAYONET	26,500	NIL	2
TEAL INLET	B.THORSEN	BACK SQUARE	32,000	NIL	3
WALKER CREEK	FIC	DOUBLE SWALLOW	144,900	NIL	9
WRECK POINT	G. & D.DICKSON	BACK SQUARE	12,500	NIL	3
		TOTALS:	1,655,862	174.52	229

EAST FALKLAND FARMS	WOOL CLIP (kg)	SHEEP SHORN			LAMBS MARKED	SHEEP ACQUIRED	SHEEP DISPOSED OF		CATTLE	HORSES
		HOGGETS	OTHERS	TOTAL			BREED/WOOL	SLAUGHTERED		
BECKSIDE	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	67	0
BERKELEY SOUND	52,869	2,529	11,530	14,059	3,157	0	518	602	146	48
BLUFF COVE	10,160	325	2,644	2,969	571	0	0	60	60	3
BLUE BEACH	28,643	1,520	6,729	8,249	1,665	0	658	350	58	4
BOMBILLA	11,477	894	2,495	3,389	0	505	0	110	41	9
BROOKFIELD	14,429	567	2,809	3,376	670	0	163	296	51	18
CAPE DOLPHIN		NEW FARM				0	296	0	70	9
DARWIN	275,139	15,118	58,347	73,465	15,680	0	2,148	8,021	505	155
ESTANCIA	12,108	370	2,958	3,328	396	315	0	467	54	0
EVELYN STATION	16,209	797	3,303	4,100	837	0	0	178	64	4
FITZROY	89,073	5,163	19,095	24,258	6,127	1	1,122	1,403	255	85
GIBRALTAR	64,323	2,636	14,455	17,091	3,554	22	0	988	72	22
GREENFIELD	29,915	1,330	7,672	9,002	1,424	32	7	316	55	10
HOME FARM	14,527	898	3,825	4,723	845	507	0	200	37	31
HOPE COTTAGE	23,028	1,323	4,611	5,934	1,582	21	466	153	35	22
HORSESHOE BAY	23,816	1,047	6,033	7,080	1,820	10	15	1,113	25	14
KINGS RIDGE	20,833	975	5,013	5,988	1,546	535	0	934	45	12
KINGSFORD VALLEY	19,363	579	4,472	5,051	712	1,000	0	896	46	7
LITTLE CREEK		NEW FARM				7,829	0	89	71	16
LONG ISLAND	12,186	342	2,693	3,035	657	625	0	380	66	29
MARYFIELD	16,306	721	3,915	4,636	828	0	0	230	53	5
MOSS SIDE		NEW FARM				283	0	73	68	7
MOUNT KENT	11,240	421	2,699	3,120	850	398	0	183	26	6
MULLET CREEK	1,470	85	323	408	112	50	0	30	0	0
MURRELL	11,233	714	2,100	2,814	705	0	0	384	13	11
NEW HOUSE	16,100	808	4,022	4,830	1,338	22	360	226	53	12
NORTH ARM	266,635	13,945	54,800	68,745	16,033	2,093	0	7,560	512	248
PORT LOUIS	44,644	2,014	8,969	10,983	2,562	0	0	785	94	42
PORT SAN CARLOS	109,136	6,001	24,067	30,068	7,683	0		0	N/A	N/A
PORT SUSSEX	13,430	493	2,651	3,144	635	0	200	310	32	9
RACE POINT		NEW FARM				0		0	74	12
RINCON GRANDE	30,701	929	6,575	7,504	2,600	2	18	500	50	46
RIVERSIDE	7,205	295	1,887	2,182	472	636	0	152	0	5
RIVERVIEW	25,284	557	6,149	6,706	823	430	0	284	24	6
SMYLIE'S		NEW FARM				93	398	16	66	23
TEAL INLET	21,081	1,050	4,934	5,984	1,456	0	630	312	27	4
WALKER CREEK	126,231	4,964	26,989	31,953	6,923	0	0	4,808	153	69
WRECK POINT	17,324	561	3,544	4,105	794	0	202	278	66	24
TOTALS:	1,436,118	69,971	312,308	382,279	85,057	15,409	7,201	32,687	3,134	1,027

EAST FALKLAND FARMS	RAMS		EWES		WETHERS	SHEARLINGS		HOGGETS		CAST SHEEP	TOTAL AT 31-5-90
	ADULT	HOGGS	MAIDEN	BREEDING		EWES	WETHERS	EWES	WETHERS		
BECKSIDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BERKELEY SOUND	105	43	1,097	4,520	4,390	2,345	0	2,807	0	381	15,688
BLUFF COVE	50	N/A	N/A	2,095	900	163	162	285	286	N/A	3,941
BLUE BEACH	80	19	808	1,977	2,795	924	615	923	723	53	8,917
BOMBILLA	43	12	N/A	1,303	1,807	405	466	6	N/A	958	5,000
BROOKFIELD	29	12	152	967	997	309	225	323	272	141	3,427
CAPE DOLPHIN	49	15	315	1,296	1,488	457	457	609	609	64	5,359
DARWIN	858	509	0	23,196	25,566	7,824	0	7,833	6,317	2,800	74,903
ESTANCIA	16	7	85	479	1,706	147	147	201	196	116	3,100
EVELYN STATION	85	12	0	1,604	1,715	426	335	466	351	0	4,994
FITZROY	290	100	2,123	6,248	6,778	2,593	2,123	2,840	2,514	385	25,994
GIBRALTAR	143	43	984	3,666	6,188	1,395	1,151	1,543	1,404	2,383	18,900
GREENFIELD	154	70	746	2,500	2,990	724	568	792	562	1,317	10,423
HOME FARM	56	7	300	1,484	2,172	503	395	448	393	212	5,970
HOPE COTTAGE	91	24	459	2,288	914	649	579	1,400	26	41	6,471
HORSESHOE BAY	91	46	620	1,749	2,241	492	415	623	473	268	7,018
KINGS RIDGE	71	18	837	2,070	1,423	495	463	630	602	230	6,839
KINGSFORD VALLEY	30	14	280	942	1,057	340	264	348	350	1,881	5,506
LITTLE CREEK	144	30	402	1,598	2,326	478	407	547	547	1,350	7,829
LONG ISLAND	48	23	370	775	1,530	150	130	365	264	185	3,840
MARYFIELD	53	N/A	N/A	1,252	1,212	448	332	427	409	618	4,751
MOSS SIDE	83	0	686	2,331	2,602	816	676	923	900	717	9,734
MOUNT KENT	25	11	0	733	843	212	196	410	345	1,086	3,861
MULLET CREEK	4	3	50	150	22	30	27	50	35	37	408
MURRELL	25	10	299	553	815	377	337	331	352	342	3,441
NEW HOUSE	58	13	0	1,885	1,120	416	322	674	518	146	5,152
NORTH ARM	690	292	0	22,422	20,979	6,830	6,200	8,237	6,998	992	73,640
PORT LOUIS	151	49	0	4,017	3,727	1,042	887	1,124	963	231	12,191
PORT SAN CARLOS	SUB-DIVIDED										
PORT SUSSEX	44	8	395	933	943	229	256	325	302	120	3,555
RACE POINT	62	27	489	1,255	1,940	435	405	657	661	70	6,001
RINCON GRANDE	119	30	508	2,172	3,232	475	453	662	509	425	8,585
RIVERSIDE	25	1	317	1,002	560	169	126	240	200	250	2,890
RIVERVIEW	78	20	572	1,850	3,069	324	224	455	348	233	7,173
SMYLIE'S	74	16	600	1,570	2,150	710	580	14	69	544	6,327
TEAL INLET	70	23	312	1,900	1,243	592	403	683	630	0	5,856
WALKER CREEK	370	0	2,600	10,000	14,200	0	0	3,353	2,873	0	33,396
WRECK POINT	30	11	384	600	1,349	360	246	337	224	221	3,762
TOTALS.	4,394	1,518	16,790	115,382	128,989	34,284	20,572	41,891	32,225	18,797	414,842

AVERAGE FARM FLEECE WEIGHTS
1989/90

EAST FALKLANDS



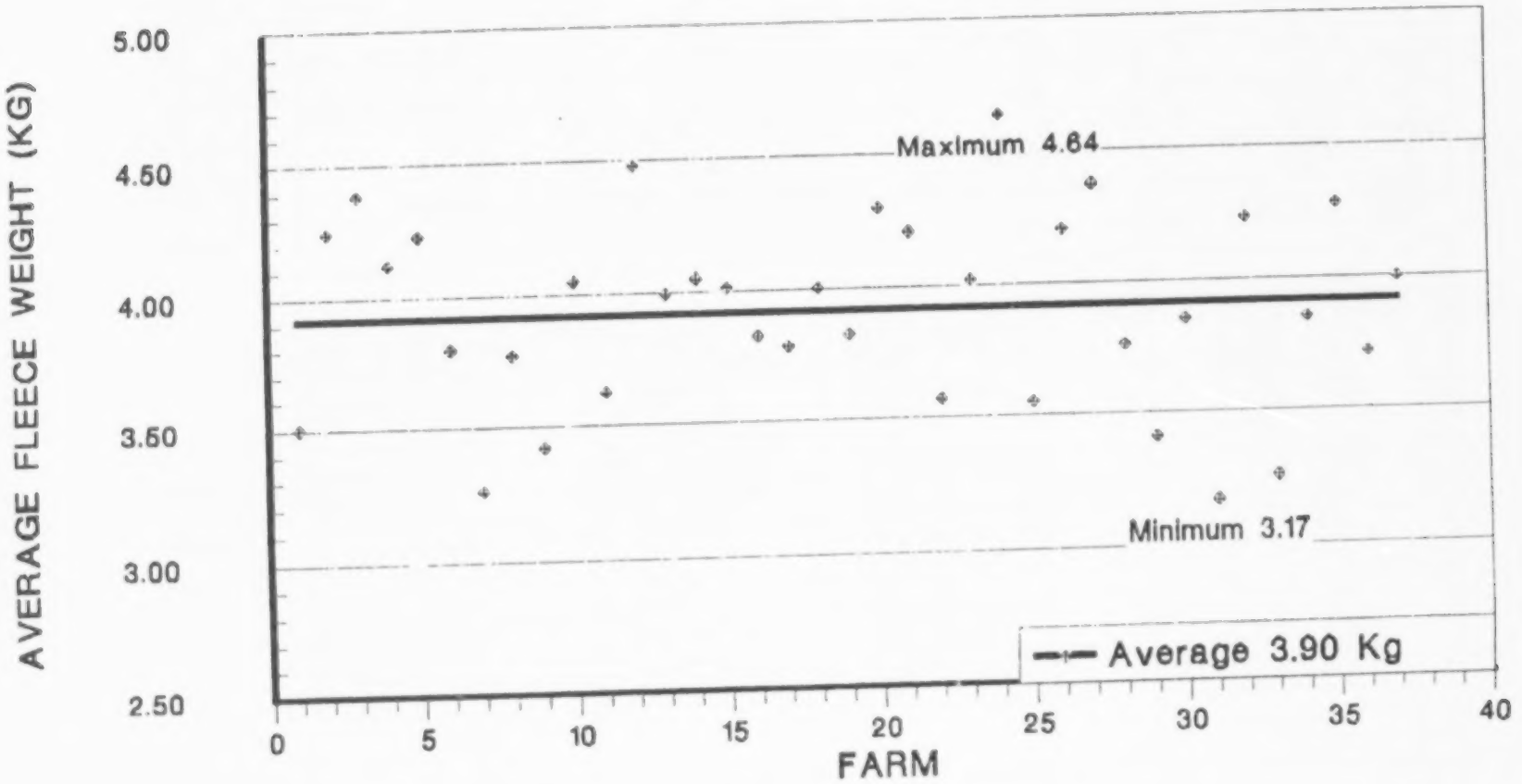
WEST FALKLAND FARMS	OWNER	EAR MARK	ACREAGE		POPULATION incl. LABOUR
			TOTAL	CULTIVATED	
ALBEMARLE STATION	L. BERNTSEN	FORE FORK	37,970	4.00	3
BOLD COVE	MR. & MRS. J. FORSTER	FORE SQUARE	14,649	NIL	2
BOUNDARY	B. BETTS	BACK BAYONET	9,450	NIL	3
CHARTRES	CHARTRES SHEEP FARMING Co	DOUBLE SWALLOW	100,000	12.00	11
COAST RIDGE	N. A. KNIGHT	END SQUARE	28,700	NIL	4
CROOKED INLET	D. DONNELLY	HALF PENNY	14,120	4.00	3
DUNBAR	M. BARNES	FORK	14,000	NIL	4
DUNNOSE HEAD	D. C. WILKINSON	BACK BAYONET	15,948	NIL	2
EAST BAY	I. GLEADELL	FORE BAYONET	27,686	NIL	3
HARPS	R. SMITH	FRONT FORK	27,350	NIL	2
HOPE HARBOUR	P. BARNES	BACK SQUARE	17,200	NIL	2
LAKELANDS	R. MARSH	FORE SQUARE	19,500	NIL	2
LAKE SULLIVAN	R.A. & N. EDWARDS	FORK	28,829	NIL	2
LEICESTER FALLS	R. BUCKETT	END SQUARE & BACK NIP	32,354	NIL	2
LITTLE CHARTRES	L.R. & A.T. BLAKE	BACK SQUARE	19,974	NIL	2
MAIN POINT	I. HANSEN	FORE HALF PENNY	17,170	NIL	2
MANYBRANCH	B. POLE-EVANS	END SQUARE	10,246	NIL	5
MOSSVALE	N. FORD	BACK SQUARE	10,340	NIL	3
NARROWS	R. McBETH	HALF PENNY	20,697	NIL	2
PHILOMEL	G. MARSH	DOUBLE FORE BIT	18,012	NIL	4
PICKTHORNE	S. BONNER	SWALLOW	11,800	3.00	4
PORT EDGAR	M.R. ALAZIA	BACK SQUARE	48,536	NIL	3
PORT HOWARD	LEE Bros.	FORK	190,000	NIL	32
PORT NORTH	R. McGHIE	T FORE BIT	9,500	.50	2
PORT STEPHENS	P.C. ROBERTSON	DOUBLE SWALLOW	50,630	4.00	2
RINCON RIDGE	L.P. MARSH	FORE HALF PENNY	32,431	NIL	6
SADDLE FARM	D.P. DUNFORD	BACK BAYONET	25,350	NIL	1
SHALLOW BAY	P. PECK	FORE BAYONET	12,405	NIL	3
SHALLOW HARBOUR	MR. & MRS. A. MARSH	FORK	15,801	.25	7
SHEFFIELD	T.C. CLIFTON	END SQUARE	10,065	NIL	3
SOUTH HARBOUR	M. McRAE	BACK BAYONET	42,840	NIL	3
SPRING POINT	R. ROZEE	FORE SQUARE	17,000	NIL	4
STONEY RIDGE	R. & A. SMITH	FORE BAYONET	46,095	5.00	3
TEAL RIVER	F.R. McKAY	FRONT SQUARE	10,405	NIL	3
THE PEAKS	PEAKS ENTERPRISES	END FORK	11,125	15.00	4
WEST LAGOONS	P. NIGHTINGALE	SWALLOW	17,200	NIL	4
WESTLEY	R. & B. McKAY	FRONT FORK	13,925	50.00	4
		TOTALS:	1,049,303	97.75	151

WEST FALKLAND FARMS	WOOL CLIP (kg)	SHEEP SHORN			LAMBS MARKED	SHEEP ACQUIRED	SHEEP DISPOSED		CATTLE	HORSES
		HOGGETS	OTHERS	TOTAL			BREED/WOOL	SLAUGHTER		
ALBEMARLE STN.	32,473	1,462	7,817	9,279	1,983	0	0	275	71	25
BOLD COVE	20,136	849	3,889	4,738	791	0	0	351	34	4
BOUNDARY	14,040	537	2,662	3,199	909	0	281	0	40	12
CHARTRES	68,906	3,225	13,478	16,703	3,684	0	772	1,403	221	86
COAST RIDGE	24,874	1,223	4,654	5,877	1,530	505	0	349	47	23
CROOKED INLET	12,521	680	2,616	3,296	760	0	420	50	40	17
DUNBAR	9,938	594	2,456	3,050	608	0	336	12	0	7
DUNNOSE HEAD	14,800	802	3,125	3,927	830	0	232	150	30	8
EAST BAY	17,148	764	4,255	5,019	971	315	18	252	5	11
HARPS	21,443	920	4,376	5,296	1,025	0	0	409	30	5
HOPE HARBOUR	10,632	720	2,213	2,933	714	1	0	352	2	2
LAKELANDS	22,359	752	4,236	4,988	996	22	96	168	36	10
LAKE SULLIVAN	23,351	915	4,931	5,846	1,268	32	0	536	40	6
LEICESTER FALLS	21,210	885	4,351	5,236	1,164	507	0	300	20	11
LITTLE CHARTRES	17,329	375	3,943	4,318	887	21	0	143	22	21
MAIN POINT	21,116	1,187	4,332	5,519	1,082	10	0	434	46	25
MANYBRANCH	16,295	872	3,436	4,308	927	535	0	335	20	5
MOSSVALE	17,225	717	3,584	4,301	673	1,000	0	140	26	4
NARROWS	11,778	250	2,830	3,080	467	7,829	0	125	21	3
PHILOMEL	23,100	775	4,592	5,367	929	625	0	115	36	8
PICKTHORNE	10,978	417	2,191	2,608	590	0	135	76	14	8
PORT EDGAR	31,000	1,542	7,147	8,689	1,396	283	0	641	37	12
PORT HOWARD	165,290	7,224	33,875	41,099	10,105	398	400	6,489	437	41
PORT NORTH	14,904	407	2,803	3,210	855	50	2	31	39	6
PORT STEPHENS	34,880	1,723	7,988	9,711	2,379	0	560	179	46	21
RINCON RIDGE	30,326	1,453	5,759	7,212	1,780	22	0	445	33	21
SADDLE FARM	29,123	1,271	5,383	6,654	1,382	2,093	0	340	0	3
SHALLOW BAY	18,115	718	4,101	4,819	1,120	0	0	732	34	18
SHALLOW HARBOUR	14,767	885	3,452	4,337	948	0	709	118	55	5
SHEFFIELD	13,600	642	2,886	3,528	672	0	0	268	29	7
SOUTH HARBOUR	31,061	1,415	8,393	9,808	1,998	0	0	193	56	14
SPRING POINT	19,495	800	3,800	4,600	969	2	0	110	21	26
STONEY RIDGE	26,889	967	7,303	8,270	1,801	636	0	110	45	11
TEAL RIVER	14,114	730	2,932	3,662	901	430	0	205	67	27
THE PEAKS	15,939	757	2,963	3,720	976	93	0	436	48	9
WEST LAGOONS	18,577	959	4,045	5,004	1,037	0	0	805	32	4
WESTLEY	12,823	536	2,669	3,205	724	0	0	426	16	11
TOTALS.	922,555	40,950	195,466	236,416	51,831	15,409	3,961	17,503	1,796	537

WEST FALKLAND FARMS	RAMS		EWES		WETHERS	SHEARLINGS		HOGGETS		CAST SHEEP	TOTAL AT 31-5-90
	ADULT	HOGGS	MAIDEN	BREEDING		EWES	WETHERS	EWES	WETHERS		
ALBEMARLE STN.	111	22	666	2,472	3,810	793	671	1,055	906	212	10,718
BOLD COVE	32	0	0	1,211	2,065	421	372	384	369	226	5,080
BOUNDARY	34	18	332	803	991	291	215	430	393	63	3,570
CHARTRES	218	150	1,435	4,162	5,370	1,544	1,543	1,767	1,767	0	17,956
COAST RIDGE	58	30	398	1,652	1,827	612	532	797	657	137	6,700
CROOKED INLET	34	12	230	807	932	320	304	390	337	0	3,366
DUNBAR	30	10	300	998	867	0	290	310	298	20	3,123
DUNNOSE HEAD	12	27	400	758	1,238	401	401	408	369	60	4,074
EAST BAY	60	4	388	1,648	2,310	426	328	515	386	0	6,065
HARPS	45	30	296	1,304	2,649	496	424	519	447	0	6,210
HOPE HARBOUR	29	8	280	734	744	315	283	342	364	0	3,099
LAKELANDS	45	3	0	1,509	1,784	425	371	502	494	396	5,529
LAKE SULLIVAN	64	5	279	2,000	2,032	497	418	660	603	240	6,798
LEICESTER FALLS	38	3	247	1,819	1,669	444	354	622	503	130	5,829
LITTLE CHARTRES	51	0	276	1,330	2,207	189	163	419	402	149	5,186
MAIN POINT	59	7	471	1,224	1,601	603	541	548	534	90	5,678
MANYBRANCH	28	18	0	1,189	1,897	464	360	431	431	40	4,858
MOSSVALE	41	8	235	965	1,500	363	257	341	298	211	4,219
NARROWS	28	14	110	1,303	1,516	110	114	203	220	75	3,693
PHILOMEL	63	7	416	1,875	1,904	390	322	501	423	390	6,291
PICKTHORNE	20	12	204	640	1,110	204	187	281	281	113	3,052
PORT EDGAR	66	14	60	3,074	3,256	884	654	735	605	54	9,402
PORT HOWARD	417	194	3,743	11,788	11,750	3,741	2,400	5,143	5,143	0	44,319
PORT NORTH	21	1	240	1,461	1,354	240	167	434	416	67	4,401
PORT STEPHENS	91	25	616	2,850	3,558	935	766	1,254	1,100	0	11,195
RINCON RIDGE	80	22	430	2,274	2,210	720	620	841	835	370	8,402
SADDLE FARM	58	21	0	2,170	2,256	600	584	680	661	580	7,610
SHALLOW BAY	51	28	454	1,002	1,583	369	335	559	518	0	4,899
SHALLOW HARBOUR	39	8	470	706	1,360	455	430	475	424	51	4,418
SHEFFIELD	45	29	160	2,040	1,140	316	260	355	258	0	4,603
SOUTH HARBOUR	101	20	0	3,661	3,203	680	573	1,033	945	0	10,216
SPRING POINT	61	16	350	1,000	1,500	612	379	465	470	70	4,923
STONEY RIDGE	96	2	485	3,115	3,237	516	451	966	835	820	10,523
TEAL RIVER	30	11	285	933	1,601	362	363	437	421	0	4,443
THE PEAKS	35	3	216	938	1,249	392	344	441	421	0	4,039
WEST LAGOONS	41	23	362	896	1,690	426	460	547	436	0	4,881
WESTLEY	35	12	224	897	993	243	271	343	343	270	3,631
TOTALS.	2,367	817	15,058	69,208	81,963	20,799	17,507	26,133	24,313	4,834	262,999

AVERAGE FARM FLEECE WEIGHTS
1989/90

WEST FALKLANDS



ISLAND FARMS	OWNER	EAR MARK	ACREAGE		POPUL-ATION incl. LABOUR
			TOTAL	CULTI-VATED	
BEAVER ISLAND	S.PONCET	FORK	4,100	NIL	5
BLEAKER ISLAND	F. FERGUSON	DOUBLE SWALLOW	48,000	NIL	2
CARCASS ISLAND	R. McGILL	FORE BAYONET	4,250	NIL	0
GEORGE/BARREN ISLANDS	FIC	DOUBLE SWALLOW	9,520	NIL	0
GOLDING ISLAND	F. HIRTLE	SWALLOW	N/A	NIL	3
GREAT ISLAND GROUP	R.POOLE	DOUBLE SWALLOW	N/A	NIL	0
KEPPEL ISLAND	L. FELL	BACK SQUARE	N/A	NIL	0
LIVELY ISLAND	A. JAFFRAY	DOUBLE SWALLOW	10,100	NIL	2
NEW ISLAND	STRANGE/CHATER	FORK	5,720	NIL	1
PEBBLE ISLAND	DEAN Bros. Ltd.	BACK BAYONET	27,455	NIL	15
SAUNDERS ISLAND	POLE-EVANS & SON	FORK	30,300	2	5
SEA LION ISLAND	T.C. CLIFTON	PLAIN	2,180	180	3
SPEEDWELL ISLAND	R. LARSEN	DOUBLE FORE	18,300	NIL	4
WEDDELL ISLAND	R. & J. FERGUSON	FORK	70,920	NIL	7
WEST POINT ISLAND	R.B. NAPIER	BACK SQUARE	3,630	NIL	3
TOTALS:			234,475	182	50

SUMMARY	AVERAGE FLEECE WEIGHT (Kgs)	FLEECE WEIGHT RANGE (Kgs)	ACREAGE		POPUL-ATION incl. LABOUR
			TOTAL	CULTI-VATED	
EAST FALKLAND	3.76	4.27-3.08	1,655,862	174.5	229
WEST FALKLAND	3.90	4.64-3.17	1,049,303	97.75	151
ISLANDS	4.03	5.01-3.83	234,475	182	50
		TOTAL 1989-90	2,939,640	454.3	430
		TOTAL 1988-89	- - - - -	390	N/A
		TOTAL 1987-88	- - - - -	132	N/A
		TOTAL 1986-87	- - - - -	390	N/A
		TOTAL 1985-86	- - - - -	728	N/A

ISLAND FARMS	WOOL CLIP (kg)	SHEEP SHORN			LAMBS MARKED	SHEEP ACQUIRED	SHEEP DISPOSED OF		CATTLE	HORSES
		HOGGETS	OTHERS	TOTAL			BREED/WOOL	SLAUGHTERED		
BEAVER ISLAND	9,635	598	1,556	2,154	568	0	0	536	19	1
BLEAKER ISLAND	11,740	455	2,185	2,640	449	0	0	221	28	1
CARCASS ISLAND	4,261	199	836	1,035	188	0	3	46	14	3
GEORGE/BARREN I.	12,690	626	2,241	2,867	836	0	836	656	4	1
GOLDING ISLAND	9,510	442	2,159	2,601	408	0	198	24	12	0
GREAT ISL. GROUP	8,895	162	2,032	2,194	450	6	6	402	2	1
KEPPEL ISLAND	11,261	409	2,402	2,811	712	0	0	363	42	1
LIVELY ISLAND	20,705	1,245	4,303	5,548	1,245	0	0	488	48	0
NEW ISLAND	4,833	165	868	1,033	405	0	0	336	6	4
PEBBLE ISLAND	42,733	2,021	9,764	11,785	2,432	0	0	844	133	68
SAUNDERS ISLAND	35,974	1,775	7,233	9,008	1,164	0	724	296	79	30
SEA LION ISLAND	6,795	300	1,230	1,530	400	0	0	270	15	5
SPEEDWELL ISLAND	19,803	671	3,644	4,315	2,304	0	3,156	860	52	7
WEDDELL ISLAND	25,322	936	5,486	6,422	1,227	354	0	393	63	30
WEST POINT ISL.	7,796	230	1,327	1,557	136	0	0	109	17	1
TOTALS:	231,953	10,234	47,266	57,500	12,924	360	4,923	5,844	534	153

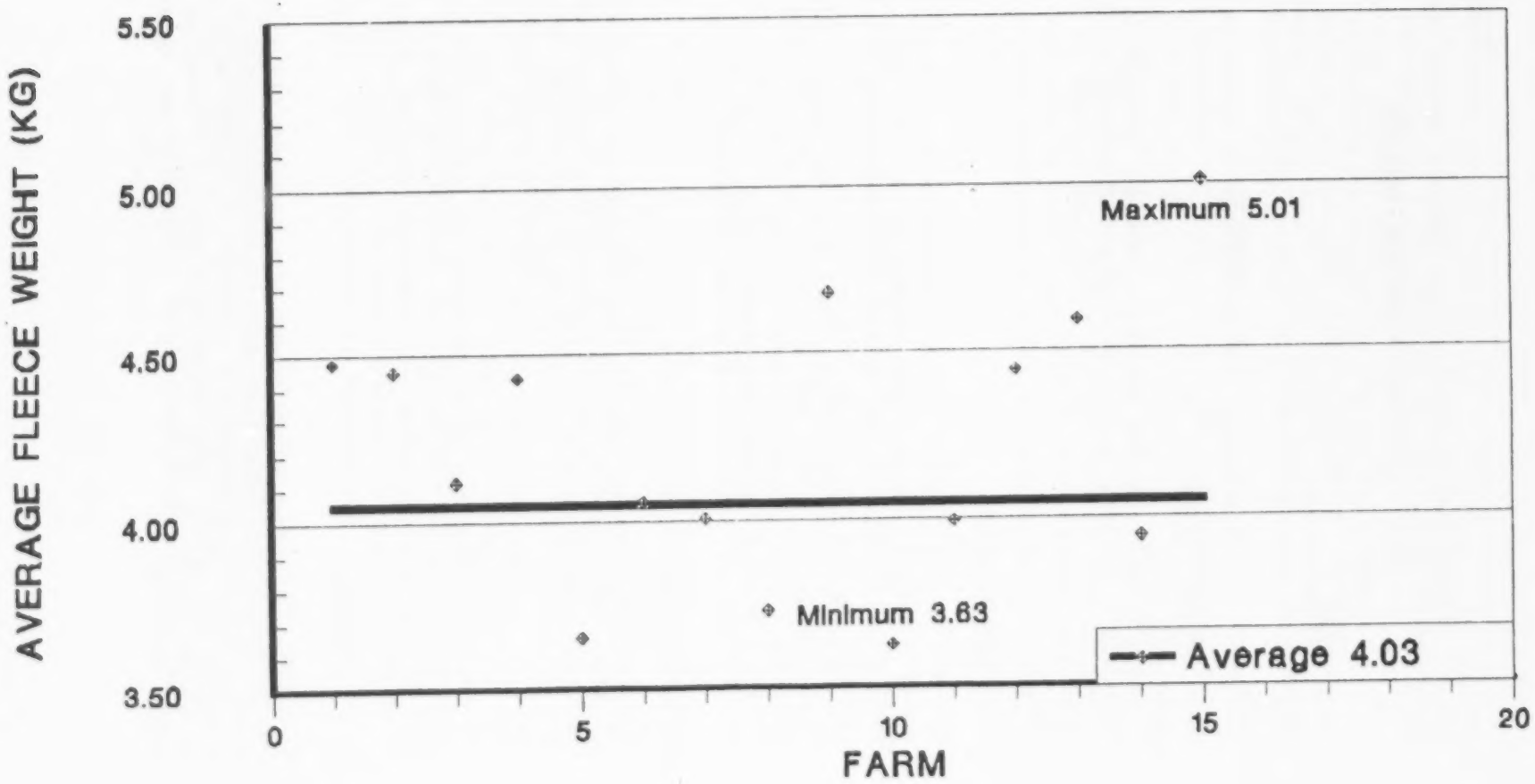
SUMMARY	WOOL CLIP (kg)	SHEEP SHORN			LAMBS MARKED	SHEEP ACQUIRED	SHEEP DISPOSED OF		CATTLE	HORSES
		HOGGETS	OTHERS	TOTAL			BREED/WOOL	SLAUGHTERED		
EAST FALKLAND	1,436,118	69,971	312,308	382,279	85,057	15,409	7,201	32,687	3,134	1,027
WEST FALKLAND	922,555	40,950	195,466	236,416	51,831	15,409	3,961	17,503	1,796	537
ISLANDS	231,953	10,234	47,266	57,500	12,924	360	4,923	5,844	534	153
TOTAL 1989-90	2,590,626	121,155	555,040	676,195	149,812	31,178	16,085	56,034	5,464	1,717
TOTAL 1988-89	2,541,821	125,151	536,158	661,309	138,923	12,217	8,502	50,002	5,876	1,827
TOTAL 1987-88	2,328,738	113,151	525,622	638,773	149,687	12,619	14,095	45,713	5,969	1,837
TOTAL 1986-87	2,194,734	123,045	505,771	628,816	141,811	19,127	21,922	44,552	6,305	1,527
TOTAL 1985-86	2,278,812	109,814	521,545	631,359	152,366	18,971	17,536	52,685	7,349	2,004

ISLAND FARMS	RAMS		EWES		WETHERS	SHEARLINGS		HOGGETS		CAST SHEEP	TOTAL AT 31-5-90
	ADULT	HOGGS	MAIDEN	BREEDING		EWES	WETHERS	EWES	WETHERS		
BEAVER ISLAND	13	27	232	453	345	269	219	241	241	55	2,095
BLEAKER ISLAND	18	N/A	252	946	895	N/A	N/A	225	224	387	2,947
CARCASS ISLAND	3	0	0	70	324	99	77	82	106	399	1,160
GEORGE/BARREN I.	0	0	267	922	0	0	31	443	391	0	2,054
GOLDING ISLAND	23	13	203	545	1,063	214	185	227	174	60	2,707
GREAT ISL. GROUP	0	0	934	0	647	82	70	212	208	0	2,153
KEPPEL ISLAND	40	10	N/A	966	1,194	197	121	345	339	N/A	3,212
LIVELY ISLAND	93	33	0	1,500	2,301	547	0	678	459	714	6,325
NEW ISLAND	12	18	200	222	250	140	11	151	127	40	1,171
PEBBLE ISLAND	91	48	908	2,637	4,025	1,068	896	1,260	1,084	1,093	13,110
SAUNDERS ISLAND	76	51	N/A	3,409	3,293	889	741	1,071	942	N/A	10,472
SEA LION ISLAND	11	23	130	250	448	126	128	193	151	160	1,620
SPEEDWELL ISLAND	72	0	300	2,037	449	571	57	325	636	0	4,447
WEDDELL ISLAND	129	53	N/A	2,495	1,918	613	498	664	512	504	7,386
WEST POINT ISL.	4	0	25	300	510	130	115	60	55	0	1,199
TOTALS.	585	276	3,451	16,752	17,662	4,945	3,149	6,177	5,649	3,412	62,058

SUMMARY	RAMS		EWES		WETHERS	SHEARLINGS		HOGGETS		CAST SHEEP	TOTAL FLOCK
	ADULT	HOGGS	MAIDEN	BREEDING		EWES	WETHERS	EWES	WETHERS		
EAST FALKLAND	4,394	1,518	16,790	115,382	128,989	34,284	20,572	41,891	32,225	18,797	414,842
WEST FALKLAND	2,367	817	15,058	69,208	81,963	20,799	17,507	26,133	24,313	4,834	262,999
ISLANDS	585	276	3,451	16,752	17,662	4,945	3,149	6,177	5,649	3,412	62,058
FALKLANDS TOTAL	7,346	2,611	35,299	201,342	228,614	60,028	41,228	74,201	62,187	27,043	739,899
TOTAL 1988-89	8,199		68,889	238,325	272,042			136,777		20,049	745,123
TOTAL 1987-88	8,090		61,363	231,383	258,919			140,394		15,463	704,602
TOTAL 1986-87	8,323		62,880	227,913	241,778			127,454		23,802	692,150
TOTAL 1985-86	7,654		57,688	229,831	240,770			127,826		20,796	698,879

AVERAGE FARM FLEECE WEIGHTS
1989/90

ISLANDS



TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

1.0 PART 1

A. GENERAL

1.1 INTRODUCTION

For background on the general, social economic, political and legal framework of the Turks and Caicos Islands please refer to the annual report submitted by HMG in accordance with the provisions of Article 73(e) of the Charter of the UN.

1.2 GEOGRAPHIC

The Turks and Caicos Islands comprise 8 main islands with numerous Cays. in all 193 square miles of land scattered over an area of approximately 3000 square miles of sea.

The islands of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and South Caicos are flat, have few trees and are punctuated with disused salinas. The Island of East Caicos is barren and uninhabited. Middle Caicos and North Caicos are more fertile and the Island of Providenciales has a number of low hills.

1.3 POPULATION

The present population of the Islands is estimated at 11 465. Of these approximately 7901 are "belongers" (that is to say persons who by virtue of (a) birth (b) descent, or (c) registration as a British dependent territory's citizen have an automatic right of residence in the Islands). Over 99% of "belongers" resident in the Islands are predominantly of African descent. The balance of the population are predominantly Caucasian but an increasing number of people are arriving from other Caribbean countries. particularly from Haiti.

1.4 ECONOMY

Tourism, the main industry on the Islands, is centred largely on Providenciales and to a lesser extent on Grand Turk. Tourist figures for 1989 were 48,500 with similar numbers for 1990. The growing offshore financial industry is based on Grand Turk. The GDP in 1988 was approximately US$50 million.

1.5 GOVERNMENT

The Turks and Caicos Islands are a British dependent territory. The present Constitution is embodied in the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution Order 1988. Legislative authority is vested in Her Majesty and a Legislative Council which comprises a speaker, thirteen elected members, three appointed members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary.

Executive authority is vested in Her Majesty and is administered by the Governor acting (except on certain specific matters) on the advice of an Executive Council. The Executive Council comprises a Chief Minister, four Ministers drawn from the elected members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney General and the Financial Secretary.

The Civil Service comprises a total of approximately eight hundred persons.

1.6 THE LAWS

The main sources of law are local legislation, common law, UK legislation applied to the Turks and Caicos Islands and various Bahamian and Jamaican Laws which are a legacy from past colonial association with these Islands.

B. LEGAL MEASURES ADOPTED

1.7 The principal recent measures concerning the elimination of discrimination against women in the Turks and Caicos Islands are the fundamental rights provisions included in the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution (see para 1(A) Employment, of updated report). Further measures are envisaged in the near future and an Employment Bill is currently under consideration.

C. INSTITUTIONS REMEDIES & MEANS

1.8 No specific authority with the sole purpose of protecting the equality of women exists in the Turks and Caicos Islands, but protection is assured by a number of means.

1.9 Where a breach of the fundamental rights provisions of the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution is alleged, a person may seek redress from the Supreme Court which is empowered to make such orders, issue such writs and give such direction as it considers necessary to enforce the provisions of the Constitution.

1.10 A Public Service Commission has been appointed in accordance with the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution to ensure the fair and impartial appointment and promotion of civil servants without discrimination on grounds of sex, race or political persuasion.

1.11 The Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution establishes the office of Complaints Commissioner and an Ordinance setting out the Commissioner's powers and duties in respect of complaints about administrative action has been enacted.

1.12 A Public Solicitor to provide, amongst other things, free advice and assistance to those seeking redress is under recruitment.

2.0 PART II

A. DISCRIMINATION

2.1 Part VIII of the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. Section 67 reads:-

> "67 - Whereas every person in the islands is entitled to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, that is to say the right whatever his race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, but subject to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following, namely:-
>
> (a) life, liberty, security of the person and protection of the law;
>
> (b) freedom of conscience, of expression and of assembly and association; and
>
> (c) protection for the privacy of his home and other property and from deprivation of property without compensation."

Sections 68 to 80 of the Constitution elaborate in detail the basic rights and freedoms set out in Section 67.

2.2 A number of international human rights instruments are also applicable to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

2.3 By virtue of the Turks and Caicos Islands Constitution and electoral legislation in force in the Islands both men and women have equal rights to vote.

B. FAMILY LAW

2.4 Women have equal rights to men in family law. Both men and women have equal rights to claim custody and maintenance of children and in custody cases the welfare of the child is paramount.

2.5 Various rights of married women with respect to property are specifically protected by the Married Women's Property Ordinance (ch 81). In particular, section 2 ensures that "a married woman shall, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, be capable of acquiring, holding and disposing by will or otherwise of any real or personal property as her separate property, in the same manner as if she were a femme sole ...."

C. EMPLOYMENT

2.6 An Employment Bill is currently under consideration by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council. The Bill contains maternity provisions protecting the employment of women during maternity leave.

2.7 For Civil Service appointments and promotion see para 1.9. At present women account for over 50% of the Civil Service.

2.8 Maternity leave in the Civil Service is provided for by order 7.33 General Orders which states:-

> 7.33 Grant of Maternity Leave
>
> (1) The Chief Secretary is authorised to grant maternity leave (which is not in itself sick leave) to women officers in terms of GO 2.5 (4). In the calculation of such leave officers shall first be required to take all annual leave for which they may be eligible under GO 7.10.
>
> (2) In addition to the leave granted under paragraph (1) of this Order an officer confirmed in a pensionable office may be granted -
>
> (a) maternity leave on half pay for a period not exceeding 12 weeks: and thereafter on request;
>
> (b) leave without pay for an additional period not exceeding three months.
>
> (3) As an alternative to half pay leave under paragraph 2(a) an officer may draw on any accumulated leave for part or the whole of the 12 week period.

(4) The Chief Secretary shall advise the Treasurer and the Responsible Officer of all maternity leave granted under the Order by a copy of the leave authority. Responsible Officers are accountable for the proper maintenance of maternity leave records in respect of all officers under their control.

2.9 The Sex Disqualification Removal Ordinance (Ch 80) specifically enacts that "a person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function, or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation or for admission into any incorporated society ..."

2.10 In practice a high percentage of the Senior Civil Service positions are held by women. Until recently the Islands' Magistrate was for many years a woman. Women play an increasing role in the country's business community.

D. SEXUAL OFFENCES

2.11 The Turks and Caicos Islands criminal law includes offences of rape, indecent assault, unlawful carnal knowledge and abduction of women.

In practice, the number of offences is comparatively low. Figures for these offences are as follows:-

SUPREME COURT

1980/81/82	No cases	
1983	Rape	Sentenced 5 years
1984/85	No cases	
1986	Rape	Found not guilty
1987	Kidnap of a woman (No sexual assault)	Sentenced 9 years
1988	Rape	Sentenced 10 years
	Carnal knowledge	Sentenced 6 months
1989	No cases	

MAGISTRATES COURT

1986	3 cases of assaults on women
1987	6 cases of assaults on women
1988	3 cases of assaults on women
1989	3 cases of assaults on women
	3 cases of indecent assaults on women

2.12 There are 14 Primary Schools in the Islands and four Secondary Schools. A statistical breakdown of pupils, teachers and scholarships for the years 1990/91 is set out below:-

PUPILS	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTALS
Primary	738 (49%)	745 (51%)	1,483
Secondary	447 (49%)	456 (51%)	903
TOTALS	1185 (49.6%)	1201 (50.4%)	2,386

TEACHERS	MEN	WOMEN	TOTALS
Primary	4 (5%)	71 (95%)	75
Secondary	32 (39%)	50 (61%)	82
TOTALS	36	121	157

SCHOLARSHIP	MEN	WOMEN	TOTALS
	1 (10%)	9 (90%)	10

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

1. UPDATE OF THE INITIAL REPORT:

A. EMPLOYMENT

Paragraph 2.6 of Part II of the initial report dealt with Employment. At the date of writing the Employment Ordinance was not yet in force. However, it came into force in March of this year. It provides for maternity leave of eight weeks for any female employee who has been continuously employed for two years.

A female employee also has legal redress to the courts if she is dismissed by virtue of her absence during maternity leave.

B. MINIMUM WAGES

The Minimum Wages Order imposes a statutory minimum wage for various classes of employees. There is no difference in wages for men and women who are employed in the specified fields. The Fair Labour Standards Ordinance was repealed and replaced by the Employment Ordinance and the provisions relating to hours of work and conditions of work do not differentiate between men and women.

C. RETIREMENT

Retirement in the public sector is governed by General Orders. General Order 9.5 makes the compulsory retirement age for all pensionable officers 55 years.

D. SEXUAL OFFENCES

Paragraph 2.11 of Part II of the initial report dealt with sexual offences. In 1989 there were no cases of sexual offences in the Supreme Court. In the Magistrates Court there were 3 cases of common assault on women and 2 cases of indecent assault on females. There was only one report of rape in 1989 and it is still before the courts.

E. INCEST

The offence of incest is treated separately from other offences against the person. The sentences are severe. Any male person found guilty is liable to imprisonment for five years and if the female upon whom the act of incest is committed is under 12, any male person found guilty is liable to imprisonment for 10 years.

2. DETAILED SUPPLEMENTARIES

A. PUBLICITY FOR THE CONVENTION

Since there is no authority with the sole purpose of protecting the equality of women there has been little if any publicity for the Convention. However in the legal sphere equality of women is not a concept but a reality. This is evidenced by various pieces of legislation referred to in the Initial Report, especially the Constitution. Women enjoy equal rights and opportunities as men in employment, education, access to social services and the attaining of political office. Women also enjoy equal rights with men in family life in the areas of child custody and matrimonial property. There can be no greater endorsement for the principles of the Convention than the existence of laws which do not differentiate between men and women or confer more extensive rights to men than to women.

B. EDUCATION TO OVERCOME CUSTOMARY PREJUDICES

In the Education Plan of 1988, special emphasis has been given to equal opportunities and family life education. In the secondary schools the implementation of these has taken the form of a trained Guidance Counsellor who holds classes which address these subject areas. Speakers from the medical department are invited to give lectures on all aspects of family life, and family workshops are held from time to time using regional personnel. There is at present a teacher in training whose main responsibility will be education on family life and in particular the role of the father in the family. The purpose is to educate the students on the importance of the father accepting greater responsibility in an area which hitherto had been the almost exclusive domain of the woman.

Certain courses which have traditionally been male or female orientated like cookery, sewing, technical drawing and business education are offered in all of the High Schools to both boys and girls, but the individual student has a choice about which course he or she wishes to take.

The teaching profession is also dominated by women. Of

157 teachers in both primary and secondary schools, 121 of these are women. In addition, 2 of the 4 principals in the High Schools are women and 12 of the 14 primary school Head Teachers are also women. The upper echelon of the education department including the posts of Director of Education and Deputy Director of Education are held by women. Consequently there is direct input by women in education planning and implementation.

C. CONSULTATIONS WITH NGOs IN THE PREPARATION OF THE REPORT

There is only one NGO that is specifically concerned with women's rights and it is Soroptimist International. Consultation with members was limited to the work of the Organisation in the Islands.

D. ACTIVITIES OF NGOs IN GENERAL

As stated above Soroptimist International is the only women's group in the Turks and Caicos Islands. There is a club in Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales with an average membership of 30 in each Island. It is essentially a service organisation, but it is committed to the advancement of the status of women. Apart from its work in the community like the building of the morgue in South Caicos and the Day Care Centre in Grand Turk, the Soroptimists published a booklet in 1988 entitled, "Hints on the Law for Responsible Parents". It outlines the law relating to legitimacy, custody, maintenance and adoption. It also focuses on family planning and child bearing. This booklet is available free of charge to the general public.

During 1987-88 three panel discussions were held to which the public were invited. They dealt with the following:-

(1) The Magistrate's Court (Domestic Proceedings) Ordinance 1985, which empowers the Magistrate to make custody and maintenance orders and grant non-molestation injunctions against husbands in respect of violence to their wives and children.

(2) "Laws responsible families should know".

(3) "Ombudsman Bill".

During 1989 a panel discussion was also held on the Employment Ordinance.

E. PROSTITUTION

There is no offence of prostitution per se, but under the Summary Offences Ordinance, it is an offence for a prostitute or nightwalker to loiter in a public place for the

purpose of prostitution or solicitation. There is no statutory offence of living off the earnings of prostitution, but the common law offences of corruption of public morals and effecting a public mischief are applicable.

F. RAPE STATISTICS

The figures for rape cases were given in the Initial Report. In 1989 there was one report of rape and one of unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 16, both of which are still at the preliminary stage before the courts. Once there is a report of a sexual offence, it is usually prosecuted unless on the evidence available it is impossible to prove the offence.

G. SEXUAL HARASSMENT AT WORK

There is little or no evidence of sexual harassment in the work place. Female officers in the civil service are protected by the provision of the Public Service Commission Regulations, where a complaint can be made to the PSC and disciplinary proceedings commenced against the person who has sexually harassed the complainant. In addition female officers are protected from the threat of arbitrary dismissal in situations where this threat may be exercised for failure to perform sexual favours. All dismissals are referred to the Public Service Commission and the person to be dismissed has an opportunity to be heard before an independent and impartial tribunal which reports and makes a recommendation to the Public Service Commission which in turn makes a recommendation to the Governor.

The Employment Ordinance also offers some protection to the female employee against unfair dismissal. S.33 provides the employee with a right not to be unfairly dismissed and S.34 makes provision for circumstances where the employee terminates the contract by reason of the employer's conduct. In determining whether or not a dismissal has been fair or unfair the onus is on the employer to prove that the dismissal was fair.

H. SINGLE SEX SCHOOLS

There are no single sex schools in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

I. SEX EDUCATION

Sex education in the High Schools is incorporated in the family life curricula already discussed at B above.

J. WOMEN IN POLITICAL OFFICE, PUBLIC LIFE, TRADE UNIONS

There are no legal impediments to women holding public office by virtue of the Constitution, the Sex Disqualification Ordinance and the Public Service Commission Regulations as referred to in the initial report. Of the thirteen elected members of the present Legislative Council two are women and of the three appointed members one is female. In addition the Clerk to the Councils is also a woman. Unfortunately none of the five Governmment Ministers is female.

There are no trade unions in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

K. STEREOTYPING/EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

Television broadcasting in the Turks and Caicos Islands is transmitted via satellite from the United States. There is one local station which broadcasts for 2-3 hours every Sunday, but there are no advertisements on this channel. The content of advertisements is therefore controlled by United States television networks.

L. ACCESS TO ABORTION/FAMILY PLANNING

Family planning advice is available from all local health clinics. Free contraceptive pills and condoms are also available. Prenatal and post natal clinics are held weekly. Unfortunately abortion is not offered at the Hospital, but if there is a medical emergency involving danger to the life of the pregnant woman a D.N.C. is performed.

M. MATERNITY LEAVE

Maternity leave in the civil service has already been discussed in the initial report.

In private sector employment it is covered as hereinbefore stated by the Employment Ordinance of this year. Entitlement is to eight weeks at half pay for any female employee who has been continuously employed for at least two years.

This leave is in respect of each confinement and the employee is entitled to a limit of four confinements during her employment.

3. LINE TO TAKE ON RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION A (a)

This reservation must continue as there must be some form of positive discrimination in favour of women to redress past

inequalities and to truly achieve the status of equality between the sexes.

RESERVATION A (c)

This is more applicable to the UK than to Turks and Caicos Islands except in the area of religious denominations. The separation of church and state is well established, and any attempt to introduce legislation for example for the ordaining of female priests will perhaps conflict with the fundamental rights and freedoms provisions of the Constitution which grants to the individual freedom of conscience and expression.

As far as the armed forces are concerned the Constitution only makes provision for a police force which is one of the Governor's "special responsibilities" under the Constitution. Since the Governor is the Queen's representative, and executive authority is vested in Her Majesty, the Turks and Caicos Islands Government has no responsibility for the Police Force.

RESERVATION A (d)

Although freedom of movement is guaranteed under the Constitution, it is subject to the imposition of restrictions on the movement or residence in the Islands of any person who does not belong to the Islands, or the exclusion or expulsion therefrom. Consequently the acceptance of Article 15(4) must be subject to existing Immigration laws.

ARTICLE ONE

On a proper interpretation of Article one it would appear that the phrase "irrespective of marital status" when put in its context must mean that there is equality of treatment between married women and married men and single women and single men. Any other interpretation would result in an absurdity. The purpose of the article is to ensure that both married women and single women shall suffer no discrimination in their enjoyment of fundamental rights in the political, economic social and cultural fields.

ARTICLE TWO

The principle of equality of men and women is already embodied in the Constitution of the Turks and Caicos Islands. There are no laws at present which embody significant differences in treatment between men and women, and any future laws will no doubt have regard to our obligations under the Convention.

The reservation in respect of paragraphs f and g relating to sexual offences and prostitution should continue, although there is no offence of prostitution per se. It is loitering in a public place for the purpose of solicitation or prostitution that is an offence, and there is no distinction between men and women as such. Presumably the offence can also be committed by men.

ARTICLE NINE

Citizenship in the Turks and Caicos Islands is not the responsibility of the local Government, but rather of the UK Government. As far as Article 10 is concerned, teaching curricula and teaching methods already reflect the necessity to educate children on the equality of the sexes. At present there are no single sex schools in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

ARTICLE ELEVEN

The reservation on the "right to work" as being defined in other human rights instruments should continue as there would be an obvious conflict in the obligations imposed by other International Agreements, that is presuming that the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights has been extended to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

It is most unlikely that the I.L.O. Convention on the Employment of Women on Underground Work in Mines of all kinds was ever extended to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

The provisions relating to Pensions apply to all pensionable officers whether male or female thus eliminating any distinction between the two.

There is no equivalent legislation in Turks and Caicos Islands concerning family income supplements, benefits for persons engaged in caring for a severely disabled person and benefits for adult dependants.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)

1. The responses to the CEDAW Committee's questions on the British Virgin Islands are:

i) the Development Planning Unit has calculated the total investment in the BVI for the year 1988 at US $45 million. This is the latest year for which figures are available;

ii) two out of five Permanent Sectetaries are female, and five out of six Deputy Permanent Secretaries are female. Thirteen out of 31 Heads of Department are female;

iii) no special measures are taken to protect women and family businesses in the BVI.

2. The only new piece of information to add to the initial report to CEDAW is the establishment in the Chief Minister's Office of a "Woman's Desk". Its establishment in the senior ministry indicates the high priority which this Government accords to the promotion of women's rights and opportunities.

3. In the recent general election five women were among the 35 candidates contesting seats. Unfortunately, none were elected. The next general election is due in 1994.

4. The remaining information is as given in the British Virgin Islands' initial report to CEDAW of May 1987.